The Literary Digest

(Title Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.)

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

ACKERMAN
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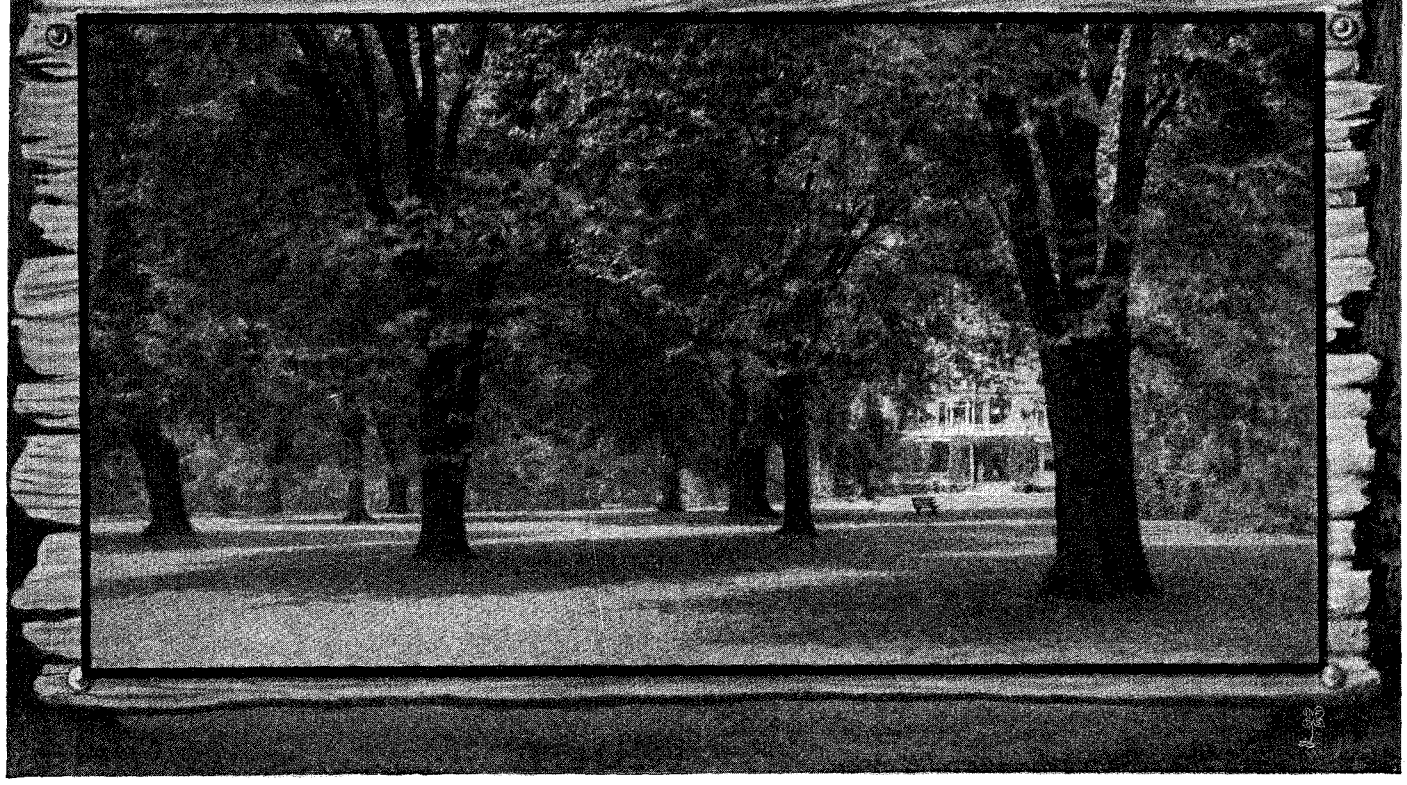

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CHOOSING THE RIGHT SCHOOL

Now is the best time to settle the school question for your boy or girl.

It is important to remember that many resident schools obtain a full registration of students early in the season and are forced to decline late applications.

Instances where people are thus disappointed come to our attention each year. We therefore strongly urge you not to put off the choice of a school, but to begin your investigations now.

Consult Third to Eighth Pages Following

We present in this issue, for your consideration, an excellent directory of the best schools in all parts of the country. After carefully examining the list, we suggest that you pick out several schools which seem to meet your requirements, and write for full information. The principals will gladly mail you latest catalogs, photographs, courses of study, references, etc., and we can assure you that your inquiry will receive careful and courteous attention.

Or Write to Our School Bureau

If you prefer, you may write us, and our School Bureau will gladly advise you. This plan is being followed by many of our readers, and we are constantly receiving letters from those who have found the right school through our service.

Write us fully, stating just what kind of school you seek, locality preferred and price of tuition you are willing to pay. We will advise you to the best of our ability.

The School Bureau
The Literary Digest

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ORDERS MAILED by May 31st WILL BE IN TIME

Applicants for the New Encyclopaedia Britannica (11th Edition) are Advised that the Lists for the First Distribution at the Lowest Prices Will Be Closed in the Case of New York Subscribers on the Last Day of the Month, but in Order that All Sections of the Country May be Placed on the Same Basis, Applications May Be Mailed as Late as the 31st.

(Telegrams will be promptly acknowledged.)

Final Announcement by the Cambridge University Press

The completion of the literary contents of the 29 Volumes of the New (11th) Edition of The Encyclopaedia Britannica was only one of the problems with which the publishers were confronted some months ago. It will be recalled that the original announcements in *The Literary Digest* stated that the 28 volumes of text, comprising some 40,000 articles and between forty and fifty million words, had been written and edited as one complete whole. This enormous body of matter, comprising some 200,000,000 ems of type, was set in type and was ready for machining within a period of one year.

A Pre-Existent Demand

It then became necessary to discover how many sets of the new edition it would be necessary to print and bind to satisfy the immediate demand. Some 50,000 copies of the old 9th Edition in its authorized form had been sold in this country, and between three hundred and four hundred thousand copies of mutilated, pirated "reprints." It was realized that the demand would come from four sources: *First*, from those who, basing their decision on their knowledge of past issues of the work, would promptly acquire the new edition whether its cost were $4 per volume or $7; *Second*, from public libraries, institutes, universities, educational foundations, learned societies, as well as a large proportion of professional men, lawyers, professors, divines and scholars, government officials, naval and military officers, authors, technicians, engineers, doctors, journalists, etc.; *Third*, from those who, recognizing that no traditions, however authoritative, are final unless personally verified, would require time to realize that the new Encyclopaedia Britannica is the best work of its kind, and as such deserving of a place in all intelligent households; and, *Fourth*, from the class who possess old editions of the Britannica, or of other encyclopaedias, and who now recognize that the new edition has rendered every other work of universal reference inadequate and out-of-date.

The widest publicity was sought, not so much to create a demand for the new edition, as to *inform*, *develop*, and above all to *concentrate a demand which already exists*, and which would ordinarily be spread over several years.

India Paper with Flexible Covers

There was, however, one large factor of uncertainty due to a remarkable innovation—the *new format*, *volumes 1 inch thick printed on India paper*—which revolutionized the traditional size and appearance of the volumes of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, and at once raised "book engineering" problems of an unprecedented sort.

(1) Would book-buyers approve of the India paper, and if so, what proportion of them?

(2) How many would refuse to be converted to the novel idea of large quarto volumes of 1,000 pages each only 1 inch thick?

(3) Since the India paper volumes are, further to add to their "handiness," full bound in sheepskin and morocco with flexible backs, would the taste of the public still demand the stiff covers as of old? and if not, how many skins would it be necessary to contract for in advance to satisfy the demand for the flexible binding in sea-green sheepskin and dark red morocco?

These technical questions were further complicated by the fact that all of the India paper would have to be imported, none being made in this country, and that, both the Sheepskin and Morocco being made in England, it would be inadvisable to order them until it was approximately known in what percentage and what quantities they would be required.

Apprehending that the demand might run to many thousands of sets during the first six months, the publishers decided both in their own interest and in that of subscribers to fix a low price ($4.00) per volume (in advance of publication), in order that by swelling the number of early applications they would be able to manufacture the first Edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica intelligently, economically and rapidly. More than 23,500 applications have already been registered.

It is, therefore, essential that the total number of sets for the first distribution shall be accurately determined by the last day of this month, and then all of the remaining copies that will be required to execute orders registered by that date will be completed *as one continuous operation and with the utmost dispatch.*

No more copies will be printed and bound at present than those for which applications shall be received up to the day on which the lists are closed.

While several thousand early subscribers have had delivery of the first 14 volumes, and further deliveries are being made from day to day, the increasing demand for the new edition has for some weeks exceeded the capacity of the binders. It has therefore been necessary to place many applicants on a waiting list, each application as it is received being given a serial number.

The manufacture of this work (29 large quartos of from 960 to 1,060 pages each) in quantities sufficient to satisfy the present daily requirements of the sales department is, for the time being, out of the question.

Lists About to Be Closed

Application lists for the first distribution will be closed on May 31st, and the prices advanced, but meanwhile intending subscribers are urged to have their names registered without delay, the date of delivery in all cases to be contingent upon priority of application.

The advantage of subscribing now is twofold—to enjoy the benefit of the saving in cost by having your name entered on the subscription list before the low prices are discontinued, and to secure delivery of the work at the earliest possible moment.

DEFERRED DELIVERY

Subscribers who for one reason or another may prefer to take delivery of their books next fall or at the end of the year may do so, and their payments need not begin until delivery has been made. It is advisable, however, in their case, that their applications shall be registered during the present month; that is, before the end of the period for making application at the lowest prices.

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HOW MANY SETS OF THE NEW ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA (11th Edition)

ɔill it be necessary to print and bind to fill orders at the Lowest Prices—the prices in effect today—and JNTIL MAY 31st? By this date it is essential that the publishers shall be in a position to accurately letermine the extent of the first distribution. Prices will then be advanced by at least $10.

Ianufacture upon a Large Scale and upon a Known Basis

The reason for offering special prices at all to prompt subscribers was purely material one, the whole situation being governed by considerations of ıanufacture. In the early stages it was necessary to discover at once the roportions in which copies were to be printed on India paper and on ordinary paper. To ensure economy in the purchase of skins, again, and in ıe business of binding, it was necessary to obtain a trustworthy estimate of ıe quantities required of the different styles of binding. The answer to ıese initial questions was supplied at a comparatively early date. Of the pplications received 90 per cent. have been for the India paper impression, nd of these nearly 80 per cent. have specified either Full Sheepskin or Full Iorocco. On this assured basis the tentative orders previously given the aper makers, tanners and printers were readjusted and greatly increased, wing to the large number of applications received. (For example, con-:acts have been issued for the delivery of 2,000 tons of India paper—the :hole world's output for a year—every ounce of which, for the American Edition, must be imported.) Thus the economies essential to the sale of the book at a low price were secured.

The Present Advantage to the Subscriber

In the disposal of any commodity assured sales of thirty or forty thousand in the course of four or five months must be more advantageous than sales amounting to the same total in the course of four or five years, and of this advantage the purchaser of the new Encyclopaedia Britannica secures the benefit by subscribing not later than May 31st. There is, indeed, no industry in which the economy of manufacturing upon a large scale is more evident than it is in the printing and binding of a book, and manufacturing upon a large scale means, in this case, not only the printing of a large number of sheets and the binding of many thousands of volumes, but also the printing and binding of this large number without interruption. All whose applications are posted by May 31st are entitled to the lowest price, because their orders, being received while the whole machinery of production is still in motion, will be executed as part of an unbroken series of operations.

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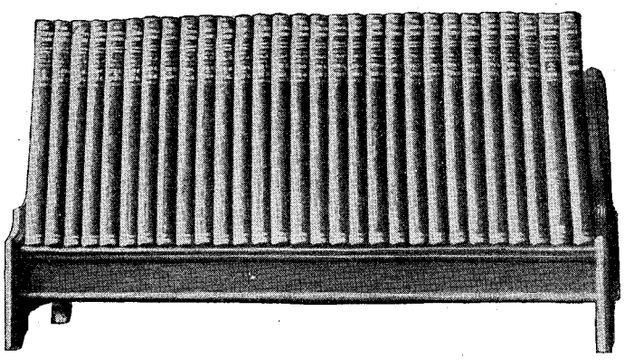

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NOTE—Those who possess copies of previous editions of the ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA (now out of date) are requested to advise us of the fact, clearly indicating which edition they possess (giving name of publisher and number of volumes), and if they wish to purchase the new edition, will be informed of how they can dispose of their old editions at a fair valuation.

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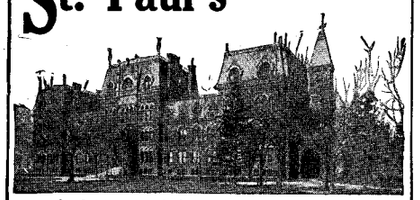

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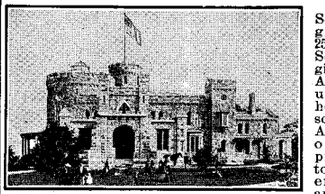

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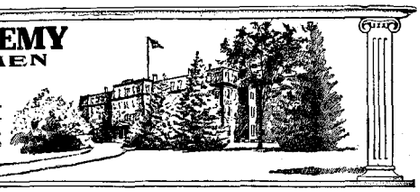

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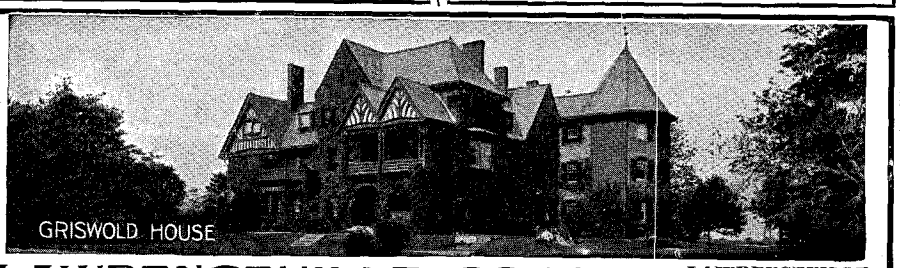

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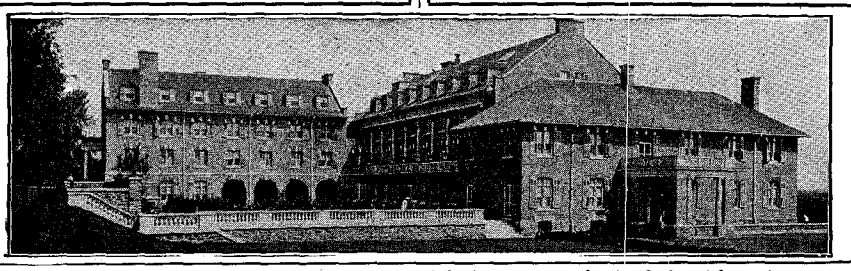

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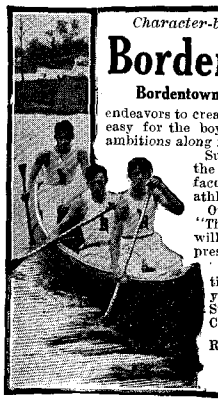

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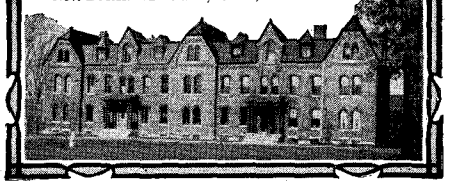

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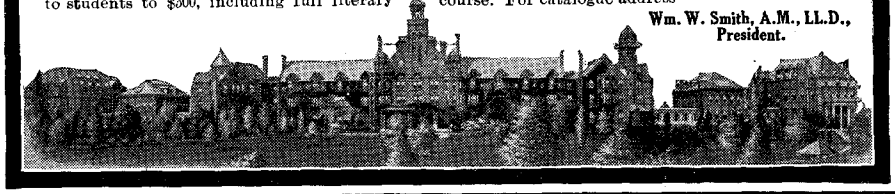

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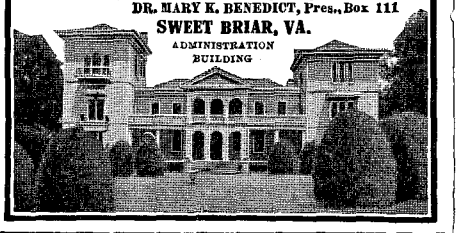

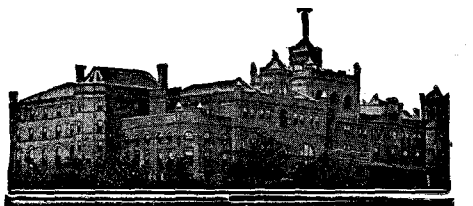

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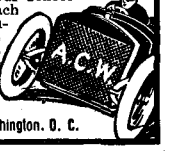

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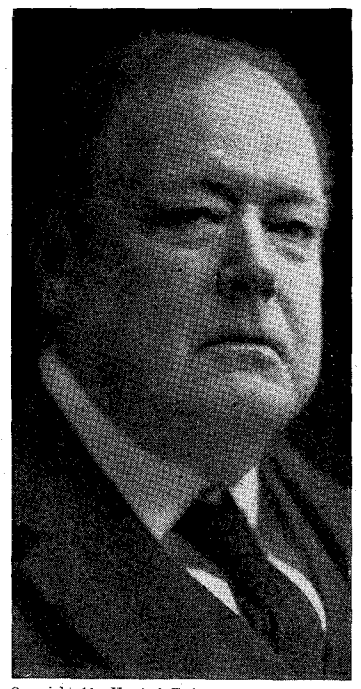
VOL. XLII., NO. 21 NEW YORK, MAY 27, 1911 WHOLE NUMBER 1101

TOPICS OF THE DAY

STANDARD OIL OUTLAWED AS "UNREASONABLE"

THAT SWEET reasonableness which should be the guiding light of an unfaltering trust is found wanting by the Supreme Court in the case of the trust that gives light to a large part of the world in its hours of darkness. So its dissolution is decreed. Unlike the foolish virgins who were barred out because they were without oil, the Standard is condemned for having it all. After a suit which has been in progress since 1906 the Supreme Court finds that the evidence "gives rise, in and of itself, in the absence of countervailing circumstances, to say the least to the *prima facie* presumption of intent and purpose to maintain the dominance over the oil industry," and farther it discovers an "intent to drive others from the field." In view of all that has been said and written about Standard Oil in the last thirty or forty years, the press show no disposition to dispute these conclusions, and some wonder why it has taken the Court so long to find them out. The trust must dissolve and break up into its component parts, between thirty and forty in number, says the Court, and it is restrained "from, by any device whatever, recreating directly or indirectly the illegal combination." Some skeptics think Standard Oil "will not fade into oblivion" even under this crushing decree, as one Chicago editor remarks, and the *Berliner Tageblatt* expects that in some way "the company will continue to stifle competition and keep up the price of petroleum." But if any such attempt is made, say the Washington correspondents, it will be in defiance of the Court's injunction, and punishment for contempt will be swift and summary. "The Standard Oil Company will obey the decree of the Court," declares Mortimer F. Elliott, general solicitor for the company, and Alfred B. Eddy, the company's general counsel in Chicago, says that "with the provisions of the Sherman Law clearly understood, the Standard Oil Company will be able to go forward with a certainty and a precision that it has not known for many years." The New York *Commercial*, however, which is considered the organ of the Standard Oil interests, calls on Congress to modify the law so as to save the trust from its fate. After glorifying this "superb organization" and its "beneficent" activities, which have been "the admiration of the business world," it makes this appeal to Congress:



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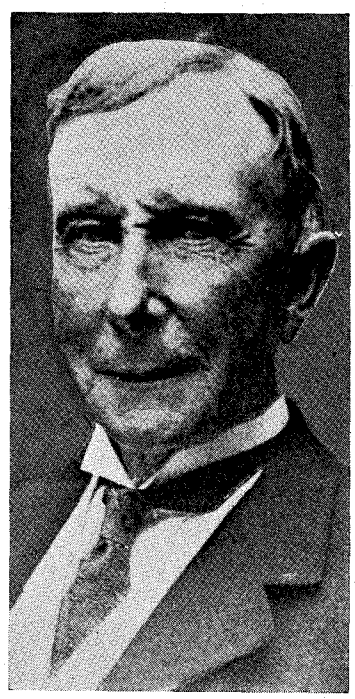
CHIEF JUSTICE WHITE,

Who holds that only the trusts that are in "unreasonable" restraint of trade should be punished.



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER,

Who failed to conduct his trust in "the light of reason."

"There can be no criticism of the Court. The fault lies with the law. Every consideration—industrial, commercial, political, economical, moral, social—calls loudly for a very material modification of the scope and the application of the Sherman Act. Otherwise, the United States will be badly outstript in the march of the nations. The sixty-second Congress in extraordinary session may not be in a proper temper to approach a problem of this magnitude; but it could render no better service to the country than to enact a law that would spare the Standard Oil Company the necessity of dissolving itself into thirty-three fractions simply because the Federal lawmakers of a quarter of a century ago did not and could not sense the business necessities of to-day."

But the fate of Standard Oil is considered a minor matter by the press and public in comparison with the Court's ruling that the Sherman Antitrust Act is to apply only to "unreasonable" and "undue" restraints of trade. The great corporations of Wall Street hail this interpretation with such roars of approval

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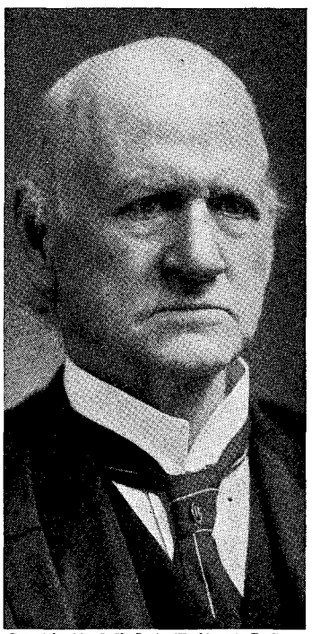
as to make one bank president remark that all the trusts seem to think they are in the "reasonable" class. Railroad presidents and corporation magnates and lawyers fill columns of the New York papers with warm words of praise for the new classification of "reasonable" and "unreasonable" trusts, and one of them says that if he had written the decision himself he would not have changed a line of it. Yet, on the other hand, we find the Progressive Republican New York *Press* favoring the decision heartily, and the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.), which is surely no friend of the "interests," taking the same stand. Representative Cooper, of Wisconsin, a Progressive Republican, indorses the new classification, and William Randolph Hearst extols the decision in his morning *American* and execrates it in his *Evening Journal*. In the morning paper he holds that "the settlement of this cardinal issue should dispel anxiety and doubt, and put new heart and confidence into all the honest ways of industry and trade." In the evening paper he says the decision "has destroyed the nation's chief defense against interstate monopolies," and its practical effect "is to reduce the Sherman Antitrust Law to punk and putty." As it now stands, he adds, it is "of no more earthly use than the seraphim."



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MR. JUSTICE HARLAN

Senior Justice of the Supreme Bench, who holds that the Court's modification of the Sherman Act is itself unreasonable.

Eight of the nine justices concurred in the new division of the sheep from the goats in the trust world, while one, Justice Harlan, protested strongly against it. The argument of the Chief Justice, who wrote the decision, is in brief that the intent of the Congress which passed the law was to hit harmful, not innocent, combinations, and that if the law were construed to outlaw all agreements that restrain trade, it would threaten such havoc in all business, big and little, as to make it unconstitutional. When this law was passed, in 1890, the trusts were busily changing from one form to another to evade the many laws aimed at them, so, says the Chief Justice, "in view of the many new forms of contracts and combinations which were being evolved from existing economic conditions, it was deemed essential by all-embracing enumerations to make sure that no form of contract or combination by which an undue restraint of interstate or foreign commerce was brought about could save such restraint from condemnation." Therefore, he continues:

"The statute under this view evidenced the intent not to restrain the right to make and enforce contracts, whether resulting from combination or otherwise, which did not unduly restrain interstate or foreign commerce, but to protect that commerce from being restrained by methods, whether old or new, which would constitute an interference that is an undue restraint.

"And as the contracts or acts embraced in the provisions were not expressly defined, since the enumeration addrest itself simply to classes of acts, those classed being broad enough to embrace every conceivable contract or combination which could be made concerning trade or commerce or the subjects of such commerce, and thus caused any act done by any of the enumerated methods anywhere in the whole field of human activity to be illegal if in restraint of trade, it inevitably follows that the provision necessarily called for the exercise of judgment which required that some standard should be resorted to for the purpose of determining whether the prohibitions contained in the statute had or had not in any given case been violated. Thus, not specifying but indubitably contemplating and requiring a standard, it follows that it was intended that the standard of reason which had been applied at the common law of this country in dealing with subjects of the character embraced by the statute was intended to be the measure used for the purpose of determining whether in a given case a particular act had or had not brought about the wrong against which the statute provided. . . . . .

"To hold to the contrary would require the conclusion either that every contract, act, or combination of any kind or nature, whether it operated as a restraint of trade or not, was within the statute, and thus the statute would be destructive of all right to contract or agree or combine in any respect whatever as to subjects embraced in interstate trade or commerce; or if this conclusion were not reached, then the contention would require it to be held that as the statute did not define the things to which it related and excluded resort to the only means by which the acts to which it relates could be ascertained—the light of reason—the enforcement of the statute was impossible because of its uncertainty."

Chief Justice White admits that some previous decisions of the Court may seem to clash with this one, but they really are in line with it, "since they all in the very nature of things rest upon the premise that reason was the guide by which the provisions of the act were in every case interpreted."

The chorus of praise of the new ruling is led by Mr. Carnegie, who thinks it "marks a crisis in judicial decisions," because "it is founded on common sense and the spirit of the law rather than on the letter of the law." It is no doubt "in accordance with its true intent," believes the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), and, agrees *The Journal of Commerce* (Com.), it places the act "in a position its authors intended it should occupy." So it "is a vindication of law, and of Congress," argues the Detroit *Journal* (Rep.), for "to rule against all agreements and combinations, wrong or right, good or bad, reasonable or unreasonable, is not to administer justice." The aim of Congress was "the square deal and the highest good of the greatest number," thinks the Cleveland *Leader* (Rep.), and the Court has exprest this aim, for under the new reading, affirms the Rochester *Post-Express* (Rep.), "honest men have nothing to fear, but the rascals must still rest under the terrors of the law." The Court "has not so construed the statute as to make that a crime which is not a crime; it has not assumed that Congress intended to do a silly and futile and ruinous thing," remarks the Richmond *News-Leader* (Dem.), and the New York *Evening Mail* (Ind. Rep.) assures timid objectors that "a law strong enough to bowl out the Standard Oil Trust, skilfully organized as it is, will prove strong enough to bowl out every other trust with a like history and methods."

Instead of weakening the law, the Court by making it reasonable "adds greatly to its strength," declares the "insurgent" Republican New York *Press*, and so thinks the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.). The objection that it was impracticable has been dissipated, notes the New York *Tribune*, and so "corporation control by the Government," predicts the New Haven *Palladium* (Rep.), "will be easier in the future." As it stood, the law was "a hindrance instead of a help to honest business," avers the Troy *Times*

THE NEW SHERMAN ACT

Every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in [unreasonable] restraint of trade or commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations, is hereby declared to be illegal. Every person who shall make any such contract or engage in any such combination or conspiracy, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

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(Rep.), and the Newark *News* (Ind.) agrees that it "stood squarely in the way of modern industrial expansion." In fact, if rigorously applied, "it would have run riot through the whole business organization of the country," believes the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), and the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) recalls President Roosevelt's statement that its "full enforcement would destroy the business of the country, for the result is to make decent men violators of the law against their will." But now, as revised, says *The Times*,

"It leaves malefactors, actual and intending, where they were, in peril of the law. It frees honest business men from their doubts, from their dread, from their want of confidence almost akin to despair. It is an emancipation proclamation issued to the industries of the United States."

It is late in the day to accuse the Supreme Court of making law, remarks the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), "for in this sense the Supreme Court has been making law during the whole existence of the Republic." Chief Justice Marshall, for example, "read into the Constitution such things as its framers never dreamed of embodying there," and "most of the supervisory power which the Federal Government now exerts has been derived from his constructive and creative interpretations." Some object that the new ruling makes the law vague, but the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* (Rep.) believes that "no court will have the slightest difficulty in drawing the line accurately." The judges will now, "little by little, define what combinations in restraint of trade are unreasonable and what are reasonable," says the Boston *Herald* (Ind.); and the New York *Sun* (Ind.) looks forward to "a series of constructive decisions which in course of time will accurately define that which may be done and that which may not be done in the concentration of business capital." In this way the trust idea, which is valuable when not misused, observes the Charleston (S. C.) *Post* (Dem.), "has been given a standing in the eyes of the law," and may be turned to good account. Those who fear that some trusts may escape are reminded by the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) that "when the United States Government has succeeded in stamping out all unreasonable restraints of trade in interstate

LANDED.
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

commerce, there will be ample time left in which to deal with the matter of reasonable restraints."

Turning now to the critics of the new ruling, the strongest one is in the Supreme Court itself, its senior member, John Marshall Harlan, born during the lifetime of the great Chief Justice whose name he bears, and appointed to the Supreme Bench in 1877. He thinks it is preposterous to suppose that the men who enacted the Sherman Law did not know the meaning of the words they used:

"The men who were in the Congress of the United States at that time knew what the common law was about the restraint

UPSET.
—Bowers in the Jersey City *Journal*.

of trade. They knew what restraints of trade at common law were lawful, and what were unlawful. But Congress said: 'The surest way to protect interstate commerce is not to start upon any distinctions at all as to the kinds of trade, no, "every" contract in restraint of trade among the States is hereby declared to be illegal.' . . . . . .

"Can anybody doubt the meaning of those words? If you say two and two make four you would not make it any plainer than these words make out the intention of Congress. . . . . .

"We hear that the time has come when we should hold up the light of reason and look at this act, as if the men of that day, freshly after the passage of the act, were moving about in darkness and did not know what they were doing or saying."

Such "judicial legislation" as the majority opinion attempts arouses his alarm:

"In the now not very short life that I have passed in this capital and the public service of the country the most alarming tendency of this day, in my judgment, so far as the safety and integrity of our institutions are concerned, is the tendency to judicial legislation, so that, when men having vast interests are concerned, and they can not get the lawmaking power of the country which controls it to pass the legislation they desire, the next thing they do is to raise the question in some case to get the court to construe the Constitution or the statutes as to mean what they want it to mean. That has not been our practise.

"I suppose millions of dollars of property have changed hands under those decisions of 1896 and 1898.

"Prosecutions have been instituted and I suppose men have been convicted and sent to jail under the Antitrust Act, upon the construction that this Court has given to it.

"The Court in the opinion in this case says that this act of Congress means and embraces only unreasonable restraint of trade—in flat contradiction to what this Court has said fifteen years ago that Congress did not intend.

"If you will take the trouble to look through *The Federal Reporter* you will find that possibly nearly every Federal court in this country has accepted those original decisions as the final decisions of this Court as to the meaning of the act of Congress.

"Now we are asked to change the rule and to say:

"'It may be true that in the words of the statute this contract or this agreement is in restraint of interstate trade. It

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may be. But it is a lawful restraint of trade. It is a lawful restraint.'

"Contrary to the decision of this Court. I say, contrary to the practise and usages of this Court."

President Taft is reported by the Washington correspondents as feeling a disappointment that he only thinly conceals, and critics of the decision are quoting his former utterances to show that he has always opposed such a modification of the act as is now made. Not only did he resist this interpretation when on the bench, but no longer ago than in January of last year he sent a message to Congress in which he said:

"It has been proposed, however, that the word 'reasonable' should be made a part of the statute, and then that it should be left to the court to say what is a reasonable restraint of trade, what is a reasonable suppression of competition, what is a reasonable monopoly. I venture to think that this is to put into the hands of the Court a power impossible to exercise on any consistent principle which will insure the uniformity of decision essential to just judgment. It is to thrust on the courts a burden that they have no precedents to enable them to carry, and to give them a power approaching the arbitrary, the abuse of which might involve our whole judicial system in disaster."

Mr. Bryan, too, thinks the decision will "practically nullify the law," and make imperative an amendment to strengthen it. Senator Kenyon (Rep.), of Iowa, believes "there is danger in this decision," and Senator La Follette (Rep.), of Wisconsin, fears "that the Court has done just what the trusts have wanted it to do, and what Congress has refused stedfastly to do." The trusts have been contending for this for fifteen years, declares Senator Culberson (Dem., Tex.), and it "will be used by them to further their combinations and conspiracies against trade." In fact, a dispatch from Chicago reports that the Beef Trust will now argue that

"If it is necessary for some court of equity to determine, in each individual case and by the merits and peculiar circumstances surrounding each case, whether the restraint of trade has been unreasonable or not, then the act does not provide the restrainer with any means of knowing beforehand whether what he is doing is unreasonable, as viewed by the Court or not. Hence, they argue, the law is void, penal sections and all, as a violation of fifth and sixth amendments to the Federal Constitution and because it is 'uncertain.'"

James M. Beck, former Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, who has taken part in many trust cases, thinks that the new ruling puts the business man in a perilous position. He says:

"The greatest tribunal in the world, after deliberating for more than a year and writing an opinion of 20,000 words, has failed in any tangible way to interpret a law which business men must, under the peril of possible imprisonment, infallibly interpret from day to day as occasion arises. This in itself justifies a grave doubt as to the policy of a law which yields so little to judicial interpretation. If the Supreme Court, after twenty-one years, can not tell the business men of the country what is 'reasonable' and what is 'unreasonable' in the combination of energy and resources, it is clearly oppressive to require laymen to do so. . . . . .

"It must therefore be the fact that the law is unsusceptible of exact and tangible definition, and if so, the statute deserves the condemnation of every right-thinking man, for it is or ought to be intolerable in a free government that the liberty, the property, and the reputation of men should depend upon a statute at whose real meaning neither the Executive, the judiciary, the bar, nor the press can do more than guess."

The editors who disapprove the decision are, like Justice Harlan, in the minority, but they make up in vigor for what they lack in numbers. The Philadelphia *North American*, a radically insurgent Republican organ, asserts that the Court "has fatally weakened the Sherman Antitrust Law," reduced it to "utter impotence," and "gives to the Supreme Court power to grant monopolies in this Republic." It "invites interminable litigation" by its uncertainty, thinks the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times* (Rep.), and the Boston *Traveler* (Ind. Dem.) objects that it still leaves us in the legal maze "through which we have been wandering these many weary years." Nothing is decided, says the Columbus *Ohio State Journal* (Rep.), and the Indianapolis *News* (Dem.) finds that business and the Government are both left in the dark as to what their rights are. The Court has "usurped legislative power," concludes the Burlington (Vt.) *News* (Rep.), and "has determined a policy that will often return to plague it." It has "gone far afield," believes the Buffalo *Enquirer* (Dem.), "in directing the way for a continued violation of the spirit, if not the purpose of the law, by enabling the detested monopolists to carry on and conduct a 'reasonable' monopoly or combination."

THE SURRENDER OF DIAZ

WITH DIAZ AND CORRAL self-eliminated and Madero invited to Mexico City to aid in the Government's reconstruction, it is generally believed that the civil war in Mexico has run its course and that the revolution is accomplished. There are observers, it is true, who are apprehensive lest the landing of General Reyes may still bring irreconcilable discord into the situation at the eleventh hour, and others who attach much significance to the alleged declaration of General Figueroa, insurrectionary leader in the south, that he intends to take Mexico City, armistice or no armistice. The pessimistic view is shared by Vice-President Corral, now in Paris, who predicts that the resignation of President Diaz will not end the revolt except in one or two provinces where Madero's authority is fully recognized by the revolutionists. In other disaffected areas, says the absentee Vice-President, the insurrection will continue, at least in guerrilla form. Even Madero is quoted by Alfred Henry Lewis in an El Paso dispatch as admitting that "I shall not feel sure until Diaz is aboard ship headed for Europe."

Other correspondents, however, represent his prevailing mood since the peace developments of May 17 as one of jubilant confidence that they mean the end of the present troublous conditions in the Republic and the beginning of an era of permanent tranquillity. "Peace is bound to come," he declared with sparkling eyes, says a Juarez dispatch, when informed that President Diaz and Vice-President Corral had promised their resignations before the end of the month, and that Francisco de la Barra as acting President would act jointly with him until a successor to Diaz was regularly elected, the election to be called within six months. His first acknowledgment of these advances was to declare a five days' armistice for all of Mexico —his next to sign a comprehensive peace agreement. "The surrender of the Federal Government is so complete that there is no faction which can be dissatisfied," says this triumphant leader. Discussing the situation with the newspaper representatives in Juarez, he adds:

"The only unfavorable part of the news is the intimation that the Government will select General Reyes for Minister of War. Reyes will not be acceptable to us, and I don't think he ever will be Minister of War.

"We realize we have a great task before us. Señor de la Barra and myself will work in perfect accord. Inasmuch as only twelve days will elapse before the Diaz Government retires, I think it will not be necessary to insist upon the immediate institution into office of our provisional officers.

"Members of Cabinet and governors who are to act until the election will be selected by Señor de la Barra and myself.

"Lower California probably will be the only part of Mexico which will not be immediately restored to tranquillity. The warfare there is apart from ours, but we will hope it will soon cease.

"We will continue to be warm friends of the people of the United States and will encourage American investments. It is not true that one of the slogans of the revolution has been to curb the invasion of Americans. I do not hesitate to say, however, that we will oppose trusts and unjust concessions.

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THE TRIUMPHAL ENTRY INTO JUAREZ.

The leader of the revolution is riding in the group beside his wife. Ahead, carrying the flag, rides Major Garza.

MADERO AND NAVARRO.

MEXICO'S MILITANT SUFFRAGETTES.

A MEXICAN JOAN OF ARC.

The defeated commander at Juarez, threatened with crucifixion by some of [the insurrectos because of his cruelties to the wounded after the battle of Casas Grandes, begged Madero to order him shot that he might die like a soldier. Madero sent him across the border for greater safety. The women in the center group took part in the capture of Juarez. Like [Margareta Neri, whose picture comes next, these suffragettes voted with bullets instead of ballots in Madero's campaign against Diaz. "La Neri," at the head of her band of Acapulco Indians, took the capital of Guerrero.

BUILDERS OF THE MEXICO TO BE.

"A prompt effect of peace will be liberation of all political prisoners and prisoners of war. This will, of course, embrace Americans, including those now in the penitentiary at Chihuahua."

The outlook from a Government point of view is thus touched upon in a dispatch from Mexico City to the New York *Tribune*:

"A minister said to-day that the intention was to bring the rebel forces under control of the Government as an auxiliary to the regular army and use them to hunt down bandits and police the country generally. The serious riots and looting at Pachucha and Torreon, which were almost the first disorders of this nature which assumed grave proportions, have aroused the indignation and concern of the responsible elements among Mexican citizens and have done more than any other occurrences of the revolution to bring them to a realization of the grave straits into which the country is drifting. The evident tendency is to appreciate the urgent necessity of placing men in power who can control the turbulent elements as Diaz did.

"If Madero shows in the next few months that he can do this, he will be supported for the Presidency by the conservative citizens, who will, after all is said and done, undoubtedly dominate in politics. Should he fail, through lack of determination or by reluctance to punish lawlessness ruthlessly, a man approximating Diaz's caliber will probably be chosen."

The revolution in Mexico had a strange beginning, it has had a strange course, and it promises to have the strangest ending known to history, remarks the New York *Globe*, which goes on to say:

"When before have the heads of an established government agreed to resign under such circumstances and to turn over power to their armed opponents? It is as if King George, after the evacuation of Boston, had offered to step from the throne

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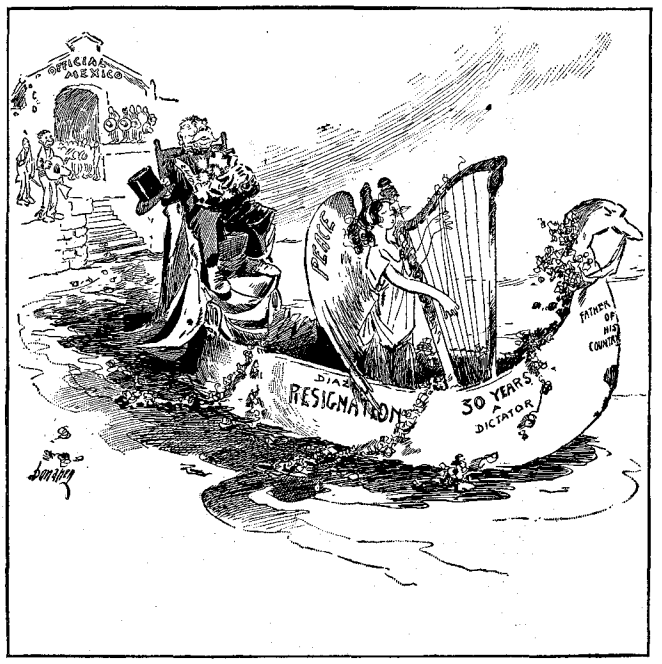
and to put Washington in the Cabinet as colonial minister. Whether Diaz yields because he feels that he must, or because he is a patriot and belatedly realizes that his continuance in office was a mistake, are questions that may be left to future Mexican historians to settle. Whichever interpretation is adopted it is obvious that a great victory for democratic principles has been won in Mexico. It is demonstrated that public opinion is dominant there, and is able to execute its mandates. A record



HE'S WILLING TO DO IT, BUT HE WANTS TO DO IT RIGHT.
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

has been made that will stand as a warning against future exercise of arbitrary power. If Porfirio Diaz, with his great prestige and his undoubted services, was not able to maintain one-manism, what other Mexican will dare to attempt to set up a tyranny?"

A BARREN TRIUMPH FOR LABOR

AT FIRST FLUSH organized labor saw a significant victory in the Supreme Court's decision revoking the jail sentences against Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell, and Frank Morrison, who were convicted of contempt by the lower courts in connection with the boycotting of the Bucks Stove & Range Company. Mr. Mitchell, discussing the decision with the newspaper men, referred to it as a "vindication," and Vice-President Duncan, of the American Federation of Labor, declared it "a great victory," while Alton B. Parker, counsel for the Federation officials, exclaimed: "This comes nearer to my heart than anything that has happened in years." Mr. Gompers, however, while expressing gratification, said he was "disappointed that the court did not decide the principle in contention in the proceeding"; and altogether the chorus of labor jubilation seemed to subside as quickly as it arose. "Closer examination of this decision," declares the New York *Call* (Socialist), "shows that it is a gold brick even more thinly plated than preliminary reports indicated." And James A. Emery, counsel for the National Association of Manufacturers, notes that while the three labor leaders escape imprisonment on technical grounds, "on every substantial issue of principle their contentions are vigorously condemned."

According to the unanimous opinion of the United States Supreme Court, the prison sentences imposed on the defendants by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and confirmed by the District Court of Appeals were improper because the case as tried was a civil and not a criminal one—the action for contempt having been begun by the attorneys for the stove company. Says Justice Lamar in rendering the decision:

"This was a proceeding in equity for civil contempt, where the only remedial relief possible was a fine payable to the complainant. . . . . .

"The criminal sentences imposed in the civil case therefore should be set aside. The judgments of the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia are reversed and the case remanded with direction that the contempt proceedings instituted by the Bucks Stove & Range Company be dismissed, but without prejudice to the power and right of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to punish by a proper proceeding contempt, if any, committed against it."

In other words, says the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, "the District courts simply mixt up civil and criminal proceedings in one case, and the United States Supreme Court informs them that that can not be done." The District Supreme Court, however, acting on the declaration that the case is remanded without prejudice to its right "to punish by a proper proceeding contempt, if any, committed against it," has already appointed a committee to inquire whether such contempt existed. In the opinion of leading Washington lawyers, says a dispatch to the New York *Sun*, this action "makes it almost certain that the labor leaders will yet be punished for contempt"—and this punishment may be "either jail sentences or fines."

This whole case, it will be remembered, had its source in the bitter war waged between organized labor and the Bucks Stove & Range Company of St. Louis. A move in this war was the listing of the St. Louis company in the "We Don't Patronize" or "Unfair" list published by *The American Federationist*, the official organ of the American Federation of Labor. The stove company retorted by obtaining an injunction from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia against this method of boycotting the company's products. While the Federation was appealing from this injunction, the stove company again came into the District Supreme Court, this time with charges of contempt against Gompers, Mitchell, and Morrison, officers of the Federation. These men were accused of having violated the injunction by rushing out another number of *The American Federationist* containing the offending list so as to get it on the market just the day before the decree went into effect, and by other acts and utterances in furtherance of the boycott. By the time this case had gone against the labor men in two courts and had come before the country's highest tribunal, all differences between the stove company and the unions had been adjusted. The Supreme Court therefore did not undertake to determine whether or not there had been a punishable contempt on the part of the defendants. On the general subject of injunctions against boycotts, however, Justice Lamar said, voicing the opinion of the Court:

"In the case of an unlawful conspiracy the agreement to act in concert when the signal is published gives the words 'Unfair,' 'We don't patronize,' or similar expressions, a force not inhering in the words themselves and therefore exceeding any possible right of speech which a single individual might have.

"Under such circumstances they become what have been called 'verbal acts' and as much subject to injunction as the use of any other force whereby property is unlawfully damaged. When the facts in such case warrant it a court having jurisdiction of the parties and subject matter has power to grant an injunction."

This means, complains the New York *Call* (Socialist), "that the unions can not boycott, that they can not declare a firm unfair without running the risk of prosecution and of being fined, and that they can not exercise the right of free speech." The same paper goes on to say:

"This matter of 'civil proceedings' and the possibility of a fine is the most dangerous thing of all. A union may be haled before a court and, in civil proceedings, absolutely stript of all its property and its members left subject to additional levies. In actual effect this decision makes it easy for the unions to be despoiled at any time."

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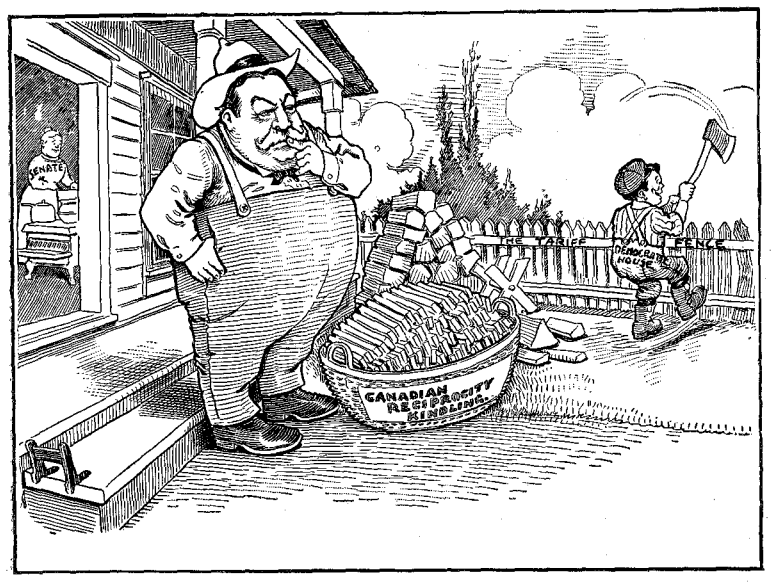

NUFF'S ENOUGH!

President Taft called Congress to split a little kindling. Where's the kid going to stop?
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

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GETTING THERE.

—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

OPPOSING VIEWS OF DEMOCRATIC PROGRESS.

The decision, says the Washington *Evening Star*, means that "the boycott is condemned and its effective restraint by injunction is affirmed," and the New York *Journal of Commerce* advises the employers who read it that "this virtually points the way of defense against the unlawful use of power by a combination even if it is formed by workingmen."

PLIGHT OF THE SHOE MANUFACTURERS

"THERE is no trust or monopoly connected with the shoe industry," Representative Weeks, of Massachusetts, recently assured the House. But even while he uttered these cheering words a delegation of shoe manufacturers was telling the Senate Finance Committee how the Shoe Machinery Trust holds them all in its iron grip. This corporation, officially known as the United Shoe Machinery Company of Boston, is said to enjoy a monopoly in its own field, partly through the ownership of patents, and partly through the exercise of what are described as peculiarly arbitrary and high-handed methods. The company does not sell its machines to the shoe manufacturers, but leases them on 17-year contracts, at a rate so high that, according to one witness, the rental for less than a year would be enough to buy an English machine outright. Mr. Weeks, however, views this corporation as a "beneficent monopoly," since "by its cheap leasing of machines it has prevented a general combination among the manufacturers of shoes." "The machinery cost," he points out, "is the only item in shoemaking that has not gone up in the last ten years."

The testimony of the shoe manufacturers, which was incidental to the Finance Committee's hearings on Canadian reciprocity, is thus summarized by the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.):

"The shoe men protested against the proposed removal of the duties on shoes, largely because of the forced tribute that they paid to the Machinery Trust. That trust is protected both by patents on every detail of its machines, and by a 45-per-cent. tariff tax. The men who make the shoes have only 15-per-cent. protection, and it is said that their average profits are only about 5 per cent. They have to compete with the English, who get their machinery on a non-royalty basis. Our men, on the other hand, have to pay heavy royalties to the Machinery Trust, which does not sell, but only leases its machines."

In the ten years since the Shoe Machinery Trust was organized, the Indianapolis paper goes on to say, "its enormous earnings have raised the common stock capitalization from $9,000,000 to $24,000,000, which is worth on the market $70,000,000." Its dividends and surplus, we are further informed, "amount to almost 6 per cent. on the total capital invested in the shoe business of the country." To quote again:

"Yet we find it necessary to protect it. We arm it with patents covering 175 processes in making shoes, and the trust is very careful to keep them alive by making changes in the machinery. The trust compels the shoe man to purchase from it all wire, nails, and tacks, at 21 and 18 cents a pound, tho the market price runs from 3 to 5 cents. Such in brief is 'the beneficent monopoly' which so excited the admiration of Mr. Weeks. The shoe manufacturers are groaning under its exactions. While they make only 5-per-cent. profit, the trust begins by itself taking 6 per cent. on the investment in shoe manufacturing. During the year ending March, 1909, it earned $7,255,683; paid in dividends $2,355,000, and passed $4,899,000 to surplus. And through its tariff and patent laws the Government of the United States is a partner in the trust, and as such partner it cooperates with it in the pleasant business of milking the great shoe industry. When the people demand free boots and shoes, they are told that they can not have them, since the protection is needed to enable the shoemakers to pay tribute to this great and highly respectable New England trust. We note that the Canadian Government is after it. It is time our Government were looking somewhat into the operations of this 'beneficent monopoly.'"

After a State investigation three years ago Massachusetts undertook to clip the claws of this remarkable corporation by declaring illegal certain stipulations of its exclusive lease. But, says the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.), "the trust goes on using the old form of lease, simply adding to it with a rubber stamp a statement that the provisions declared unlawful are not to be enforced." The mandate of the rubber stamp, it seems, is ignored by both parties to the contract, and the invalid clauses are still tacitly enforced and accepted. "If either the Senate or the Department of Justice is looking for a combination in restraint of trade," says *The Record*, "it can find an extreme example in the United Shoe Machinery Corporation."

The charges against this corporation, the South Bend *Tribune* (Rep.) points out, are not made by persons who must gain their information from hearsay, "but by manufacturers who have had personal experience of the company's exactions, and who should know what they are talking about."

Yet quite as emphatic, on the other hand, is Representative

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Weeks's testimony on behalf of the United Shoe Machinery Company as reported in *The Congressional Record;* and this testimony directly contradicts, on many points, the statements of the shoe manufacturers. Thus Mr. Weeks declares that "any manufacturer can use the company's essential machines without being obliged to use any other machine which the company makes," and he asserts that, as a matter of fact, machines made by competing companies are used in "substantially every shoe factory in the United States" side by side with the machines leased from the so-called trust. To the suggestion that the company's machines should be placed on the free list Mr. Weeks replies with the statement that, deprived of its present protection—which is 45 per cent. *ad valorem*—the company would merely transfer all its factories to Europe, where many of them already are. To quote:

"The United Shoe Machinery Company not only manufactures in this country, but manufactures in England, France, Germany, and Canada. It was necessary for it to do this in order to maintain its patents in those countries. It manufactures the same machines in those four countries that it does in the United States, and it supplies its entire market for machines outside of the United States from those factories. Now, if machinery were put on the free list, they would undoubtedly, if they were going to try to make the best possible return on their capital, manufacture all machines abroad and send them in here, because I have testimony, which I will submit later, showing that the average wage which they pay for labor in their manufactories in Europe is nine cents an hour, while the average wage paid in this country is 27 cents an hour. They employ in the cities of Beverly, Lynn, and Lawrence, Mass., 5,000 men, who are paid an average of $15.75 a week, the total wage being something like $75,000 a week, or nearly $4,000,000 a year. Now, if their machinery were manufactured on the other side at one-third the labor cost, we can easily see that it would mean the payment of wages not of $4,000,000, to our workmen, but either one-third of that amount to our own workmen or to the workmen of a foreign country. That is what it would mean to put shoe machinery on the free list."

In defense of the United Shoe Machinery Company's policy of leasing its machines instead of selling them Mr. Weeks says:

"Any man of good character can start in the shoe business in this country if he has money enough to furnish working capital for his business. He can go into almost any good town and get a suitable plant built for a shoe manufactory, without a large cost to himself, and have his property exempted from taxation for a term of years. He can obtain from the United Shoe Machinery Company machinery without any cost to himself, on a lease basis, so that his machinery cost, as far as this company is concerned, is nothing. Therefore this leasing system has tended to stimulate independent shoemakers in the United States and has prevented the combinations which possibly would have been made otherwise."

HELPING MISSOURI WIDOWS

THE MISSOURI widow is fortunate—not in being a widow, explains the Brooklyn *Eagle*, but "fortunate in the kindly gallantry of the State legislators." According to an item in the Kansas City *Star*, the Widows' Pension Law enacted at the last session of the legislature is now first being put into effect in Jackson County by Judge Porterfield, of the Juvenile Court. The object of the law, we are told, is "to enable poor widows to keep their children under fourteen years old in school." A widow is entitled to receive a sum not to exceed $10 a month for one child attending school, and as much as $5 a month for each additional one. The details are left to the judge of the Juvenile Court, who seems to have large discretionary powers. Judge Porterfield is now arranging to give pensions to several applicants. His methods are thus described in a Springfield *Republican* editorial:

"A printed list of questions has been prepared by the Kansas City judge, Kansas City being the county seat of Jackson County, and each applicant for a widow's pension must fill out these questions and file her answer with the court. After the answers have been received an officer of the Juvenile Court makes an investigation of the applicant's circumstances in order to see to it that the money is not paid the widow to enable her to live in idleness, but rather to 'help along' for the good of the child, so that the child shall not have to leave school to work and help support the family. However, the Kansas City judge wisely interprets the law as being meant to enable the widow to stay at home and care for the household and keep her children off the streets, since a woman who has to 'work out' cannot, in his opinion, look after her children properly. But, declares the judge in making known the manner in which he will exercise his discretion, a widow who has children to support and who is physically able should not hesitate to take in sewing, family washings, or other work which she may do in her own home."

The idea of money contributions from the State to help educate children whose labor would otherwise be necessary to the support of the family, owing to the death or disablement of the father, is not new, comments *The Republican*. But the actual adoption of a working scheme in a large State like Missouri is an important example. Moreover, it is interesting

"as a tangible indication of the direction which much of our legislation in this country may be expected to take during the next few years in further distributing upon society as a whole burdens which, through special circumstances, bear too heavily on the individual, but by the distribution of which society itself will in the end clearly benefit. It is no long step from such a widows' pension law as this in Missouri to a pension or allowance for maternity cases such as Chancellor Lloyd-George has included in his reform bill."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

COLORADO has only one Senator. It might have done worse.—*Boston Herald.*

WE presume the next thing in order will be an organization of the Daughters of the Mexican Revolution.—*Kansas City Star.*

TROUBLE about peace is, those Mexican chaps will have to go to plowing.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

IT would appear as tho some of those "progressive" statesmen in Washington are progressing backward.—*New York Sun.*

BANGOR, ME., is a prohibition town, but the Mayor ordered the saloons closed directly after the great fire.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

IF Tennessee wishes to divorce her Legislature, she has a clear case of desertion and non-support.—*Memphis Commercial-Appeal.*

THERE are those who honestly believe that Arizona should remain out of the Union until it changes its politics from Democratic to Republican.—*Detroit News.*

SOME of the Southern Democratic newspapers are remarking that the *Congressional Record* makes a lot better reading now than it used to.—*Cleveland Leader.*

WHILE it is not so stated in the Jerusalem dispatches, there is some hope that the English party which excavated beneath the Mosque of Omar may have unearthed the original music of the Song of Solomon.—*Kansas City Times.*

EUROPEANS will soon be taking trips to this country to view the old masters.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

A WATER famine for the city of New York is imminent. New York people may not find it out unless they have a fire.—*Toledo Blade.*

IN a current periodical is an article on "The Madness of an Unfortified Canal." What makes an unfortified canal mad?—*Chicago News.*

JEFFRIES has gone to the coronation and Johnson says he is going. Right on the heels of the Anglo-American peace pact, too.—*Omaha Daily Bee.*

LOS ANGELES has just put twenty-seven more policemen on the force all at one time. It will be hard on the peanut stands.—*El Paso Herald.*

THE Illinois judge who placed a fine of $5 on the Standard Oil Company must have felt deep sympathy for the underdog in the fight.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

NOW that we are not going to annex Canada, fight the Japs or invade Mexico, the Government may proceed to the distribution of free seeds.—*Dayton Journal.*

UNLESS the South American republics form an Ad club without delay, Mexico will be regarded as the only enterprising spot in the Western hemisphere.—*Rochester Post Express.*

A CONGRESSMAN has asked that all national legislation be based on the ten commandments, but the trouble is that there are so many of our national legislators who do not know them.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

AN ANGLO-GERMAN FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY

ON THE FIRST OF MAY, the great Socialist demonstration day in Paris and Berlin, while antimilitarist speeches were being made and pacifist journals were thundering against the dispatch of French soldiers to Fez, a much quieter and more modest meeting was held in the Mansion House, London. This was the inauguration of a society whose sole object will be to cement the friendship between the English and the German peoples. In spite of the dreadnought rivalry which has waxed so hot between the Governments of London and Berlin, the six hundred distinguished men and women who met under the presidency of the Lord Mayor were all for peace and tranquillity on the waters of the North Sea or German Ocean. The Lord Mayor said that peace with Germany was of greater importance to England even than peace with America. To quote his closing words:

"If friendship could only be secured with America through an arbitration treaty at the cost of enmity with Germany, I should certainly set my face against even that great advantage at so high a price."

The Daily News (London) enumerates the horrible results which would flow from an internecine struggle between the two great kindred nations, and adds that both are beginning to realize what these results would be. But—

"A combination of timidity in statesmen, blind militarism in certain small and powerful classes, and romantic excitability in a certain kind of individual to be found in all classes, has imposed upon the majority a sort of spell. That spell it is the business of the Anglo-German Friendship Society to break by (in the words of the resolution passed) 'the encouragement of cordiality and friendly feelings between the British and German peoples,' and the publication of authentic information on matters affecting the relations of the two peoples. Only a change of spirit is required to bring within reach the possibility of settling any differences with Germany that we may have by the arbitrament of reason and justice, and not by the haggling of diplomats backed by the forces of senseless destruction."

The German press are inclined to smile at the new "Friendship Society" and the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) points out an odd coincidence in the two events which happened on the first of May, 1911. The biggest of war-ships is launched on the Thames and international peace and good will holds a celebration!

"Nothing shows more plainly the difficulties and anxieties of the days in which we live than the contrast between these two events. All labor for peace, and all go on increasing their armaments."

To the *Hamburger Nachrichten* the meeting was simply incongruous and amusing:

"It was a singular comedy and consisted in a demonstration made in the presence of a large portion of the German colony in England, yet not a single German took part in the discussion, and not a word of German was spoken in the hall. That the German Ambassador kept away from the gathering can well be understood without blaming him. The German audience, however, clapped the speeches, stamped on the floor in applause, and exprest their approval, while remaining dumb. In their absolute aloofness they played a rather sorry part, but it must be allowed that it requires some practise to play upon the harp of peace."

The writer concludes that the meeting was somewhat of a farce, and remarks loftily:

"As Lessing profoundly remarked that to strive after truth is in a measure to promote truth, so it is probable that for the inhabitants of this earth of ours there is greater advantage to be reaped from aiming at peace than from the actual possession of it."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

JAPAN'S INTEREST IN ANGLO-AMERICAN ARBITRATION

JAPAN'S alliance with England gives the islanders of Nippon a keen interest in our plan for a comprehensive arbitration arrangement with the British, especially when they think of the possibilities of Japanese-American friction. If the United States and Japan were ever to fall out, would Great Britain, after accepting President Taft's offer, side with Japan? That is the question which is being asked by some of the Japanese editors. The *Yorodzu* (Tokyo) believes, as do several other Tokyo newspapers, that the establishment of unlimited arbitration between the United States and England must necessarily nullify the Anglo-Japanese alliance, in so far as it affects American-Japanese relations. Further, we are told:

"It is only fair that Great Britain should, as she has actually done, communicate to our Government the nature and scope of the arbitration proposed by President Taft. As a principle the American President's suggestion is an excellent one, and we

RUSSIA'S PLAN FOR SETTLING THE MEXICAN QUESTION.
—*Mucha* (Warsaw).

doubt not that it will meet with the hearty approval of Great Britain. As a matter of practical policy, however, we are not so sure that England will accept the idea without much modification. For the arbitration will confer upon Great Britain very little material benefit. She can not reduce her armament as long as she has to fear the rivalry of European nations, especially Germany, with whom she can not hope ever to enter into any such pact as unlimited arbitration. An arbitration agreement, whose scope and nature are defined according to the dictates of England's practical policies and needs, will not diminish the value of the Anglo-Japanese alliance."

While some Tokyo editors look askance at the proposed arbitration treaty, others, however, do not hesitate to hail it as a step toward universal peace and disarmament. The *Kokumin*, for instance, says that "if America and England set the example and induce other Powers to follow their lead, it will no doubt have the effect of lightening the burden of armaments under which all nations are now groaning." But in another editorial this journal expresses the belief that the Anglo-Japanese alliance will be renewed four years hence, and will become a permanent covenant, like the *Dreibund*. This view is echoed by the *Jiji*, which recently issued a special number celebrating the ninth anniversary of the conclusion of the alliance. Speaking through the columns of the *Jiji*, Count Hayashi, who acted

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FRANCE—"We must at all cost defend the Sultan."
España Nueva (Madrid).

A FREE HAND.
SPANISH GENDARME (to French comrade)—"Don't let me embarrass you. For myself I shall preserve an expectant attitude."
—*Punch* (London).

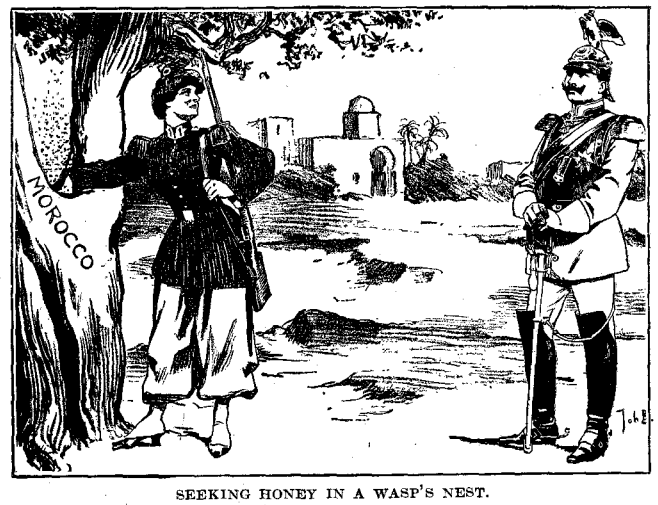
WHERE CHIVALRY STILL LIVES.

as Japan's representative in concluding the treaty of alliance, asserts that the Anglo-Japanese pact, in spite of a few untoward circumstances affecting Japanese relations with England, is gaining strength and will certainly be renewed in 1915 when its term expires.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IS FRANCE TRYING TO GRAB MOROCCO?

AS TOMMY'S visits to the pantry are viewed with suspicion, even when his motives are of the purest, so the other European Powers look a little askance at the visit of a French army to Morocco, tho the French disclaim all thought of meddling with the Moroccan preserves. The Powers gave France in the Algeciras Treaty the right to "police" points in Morocco where French interests seemed threatened, but provided that Morocco's integrity must not be touched, and declared that the trade of all nations should enjoy an open door. The French excuse the present expedition by saying their officers and citizens in Fez are endangered by the uprising of the tribesmen against the Sultan, so they are sending troops for their protection—not to grab an inch of Moroccan soil. But German observers do not all accept the French interpretation as gospel truth. Some of them regard the military expedition as an elaborate campaign of conquest in Central Morocco. The *Norddeutsche Zeitung* (Berlin), representing the Government, speaks in a tone of suspicion, while politely admitting that France is acting cautiously:

"We can not but hope, even against hope, that events will so turn out that France may be able to remain faithful to her profest program. If she departs from it she will find herself violating the treaty of Algeciras, the essential point of which is the preservation of the integrity of the Moroccan Empire. To contravene these essential articles of the treaty, even under the pressure of external circumstances and with contempt for the wishes of the contracting Powers, would result in releasing these Powers from all their obligations in the matter and leaving them to take their own course with consequences which it is not easy to calculate."



SEEKING HONEY IN A WASP'S NEST.
MARIANNE—"Be quiet and let me alone and I will manage this business."
—*Amsterdammer.*

France is exaggerating the perils of the situation at Fez, thinks the *Berliner Lokalanzeiger*. She prints pessimistic rumors which always lack confirmation from reliable sources. On the contrary, "news has arrived to the effect that there is no reason for alarm." If Morocco is to be parceled off, Germany should look for a share on the Atlantic coast, declares the *Taegliche Rundschau* (Berlin), and suggests another conference for the sake of arranging this.

But the plainest words are those used by the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), which makes a bold claim for a part of Morocco as Germany's right, and says:

"To put a stop to this continuous warfare in the present and to avert it in the future, Germany must occupy some section of Moroccan territory, even sword in hand. . . . Germany has rights which treaties have conferred, and these rights must be defended. So long as France fails to prove in the clearest way that she respects the Algeciras Act, which forbids her conquest of Morocco, inquietude will continue to prevail in Europe, from a belief that we are being forced on to a diplomatic crisis."

As Germany desires to get more out of Morocco than she has hitherto done, and wishes to put things back to the point at which Delcassé found them in 1904, a second congress would be for the advantage of Germany, thinks the *Hamburger Nachrichten*. Many other German papers look with envy on the power of France in Africa and think that Germany has not all her claims on Morocco satisfied, but all agree that these claims should not be urged in such a manner as to break the peace.

Meanwhile another signatory to the Algeciras agreement is becoming alarmed. We read in the dispatch of the London

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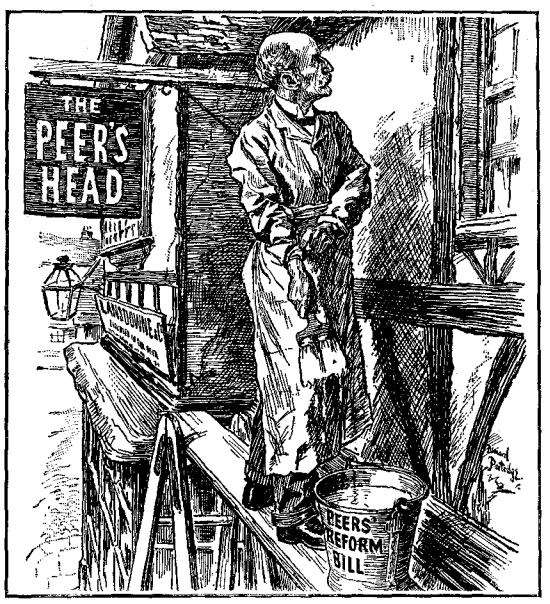
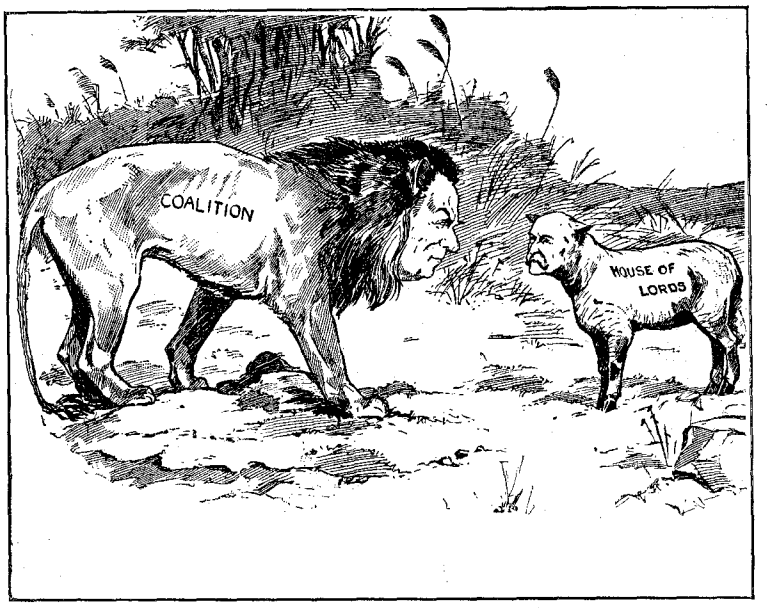


PUTTING A GOOD FACE ON IT.

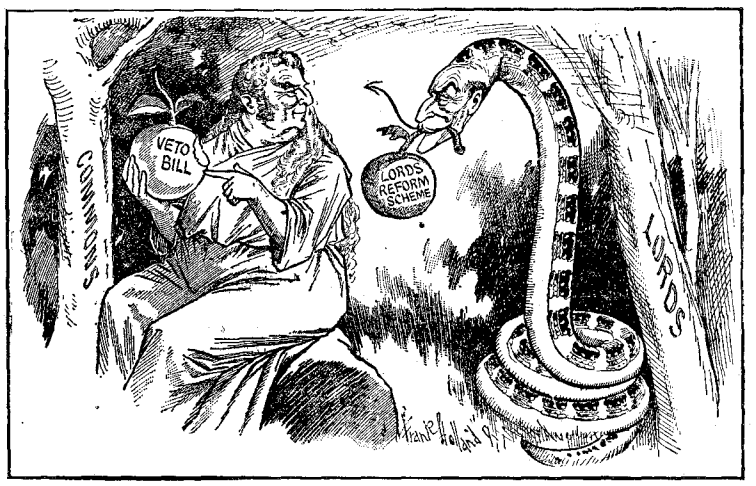
LORD LANSDOWNE—"Say this house is badly conducted, do they? And mean to stop the license? Ah, but they haven't seen my coat of whitewash yet. That ought to make 'em think twice." —*Punch* (London).



THE GENTLE AND POLITE LION.

THE LAMB—"It seems a pity we can not arrange to lie down peaceably together."

THE LION—"Together? I should like it of all things, my *dear* friend—but with you comfortably tucked away *inside*." —*Pall Mall Gazette* (London).



EVE AND THE SERPENT.

EVE—"No, thanks, Lansdowne. This is the apple for me." —*Reynolds's Newspaper* (London).

"NEVER MIND THE WEATHER, BILL."

MR. ASQUITH—"Come on, Billie, my boy, we'll get through." —*Newcastle Weekly Chronicle*.

CARTOONS OF THE BRITISH CRISIS.

Times correspondent from Madrid that "the Spanish Government earnestly desires to avoid active intervention in Morocco," but is ordering a war-ship to be in readiness to repair to the African coast. The *Diario Universal* (Madrid) speaks strongly of "frank and fearless cooperation with France" as "more than ever the sole policy consistent with Spanish interests." This paper thinks that France has no views of occupying Morocco, but "shows every intention" to respect the rights of Spain. Thus we read:

"Let us not forget that failure on the part of France would entail fatal consequences to all Europeans. The advance of the French must be vigorous, decisive, and unhesitating unless they wish to see the rebels gather fresh courage and to find themselves deserted by the native contingents."

But the *Imparcial* (Madrid), a Republican paper, thinks very differently and accuses France of an attempt to seize Morocco, speaking as follows:

"The action of the French in Morocco is not mere police work; it is not the fulfilment of the Act of Algeciras. It is not defense of the *status quo*. It is simply an act of conquest. Let France by all means carry it out if she will; but let there be no pretense about it."

The opinion of the English press is quite free from any suspicion of France. "There is no indication whatever" that conquest is contemplated by Mr. Cruppi, declares the London *Outlook*, which takes the opportunity of pointing to our intervention in Cuba as a pattern for the European Powers, whose jealous and greedy disputes have retarded progress in Morocco, and we read:

"In almost every other quarter of Africa apart from the remote interior, civilization is making its way and there are gratifying signs of progress. But in this northwestern corner, which is actually within sight of Europe, the littoral of which was colonized by Portugal centuries ago, and the gateway into which was in British hands when an oversea empire was as yet scarcely thought of, the mutual jealousies of Germany and Spain and France render a settlement almost impossible and contribute toward insuring the continuance of a condition of barbarism which the United States would not tolerate on the other side of the Atlantic at its very doors. It is, however, early as yet to speculate as to the immediate future of the distracted country."

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PORTUGAL'S LEAKY SHIP OF STATE

AS PEOPLE forsake a sinking ship or a burning house, so the best elements of Portugal are getting out of the country as fast as they can, says the Lisbon correspondent of *The Outlook* (London). They take shelter in Spain, France, and England. The Republic has disappointed them. Its leaders are "pothouse politicians" who have not kept their promises. We have quoted this correspondent a number of times on Portugal's shaky condition, but his statements merely echo what we find in the press of Paris, Berlin, and London. Optimistic views of the new Republic are ominously absent. Portugal's "unrest" is the constant theme of German correspondents. Thus we read in the *Hamburger Nachrichten:*

"The Provisional Government is daily unearthing fresh monarchist plottings. Local centers are being found in Leiria, Alcobaca, and Coimbra. Many civilians and soldiers, mostly petty officers, have been arrested. The trains from Oporto recently brought a number of prisoners arrested for conspiring against the Republic. The movement of the Monarchists have been carried on with such wonderful rapidity that the Government is at a loss which way to turn."

This paper in a second article calls the Provisional Government "a Punch-and-Judy show in which Punch (the people) gives the devil a beating at last, the Devil in this case having eight heads, each bearing the name of a Minister, beginning with Braga." "The Minister of the Interior has been burned in effigy by the students of the University of Coimbra." "The laborers in the arsenal at Lisbon made a demonstration against the Minister of Marine in front of his hotel," says the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin). These are but straws in the wind, but much more specific is the news given by the correspondent of *The Outlook* in his series of letters on Portugal. In one of these we read:

"Nothing is now spoken of here but the Royalist conspiracies which undoubtedly honeycomb the country. Altho an attempt is made to conceal the fact, there is no doubt that Portugal is, at the present moment, undermined in every direction by conspirators, incessantly reenforced by crowds of the discontented, the disappointed, and those whom the incredibly autocratic methods of the Provisional Government have driven almost mad with indignation. From north to south, civil and military conspirators draw up their secret plans and discuss in their mysterious haunts the possibility of an insurrection. The vast extent of these conspiracies naturally makes absolute secrecy difficult, and there is nothing surprizing therefore in the fact that some clues have been discovered here and there by the Government, which is industriously trying to follow up those clues, tho it certainly does not possess the necessary strength to crush the insurrectionary forces, even if the latter are discovered. The Republic is in the position of a man with his back to the wall and a loaded revolver in his hand. He knows that he is surrounded by enemies whom he can not see, and he knows that it makes little difference so far as the final result is concerned whether he discovers one or two or even a dozen of his unseen foes."

Of the general desire for a restoration this writer uses the following confident language:

"Two years have not yet elapsed since King Manuel left Lisbon; nevertheless the capital is already tired of the Provisional Government and would like to see its youthful Sovereign back again. The Republic has not come up to the general expectations, to the chimerical ideas that were formed of it among the lower classes, and suggested by mendacious demagogs. The common people were left, for example, under the impression that the new Government would not only solve the political problem, but would also resolve with miraculous suddenness the economic problem.

"This illusion did not last long. It was soon seen that so far as the economic question was concerned, there was little to distinguish the Republic from the Monarchy, excepting only the cynicism with which the latter went back on all its promises. The influential Republicans who seized various portfolios had had no previous experience of the work which they then took up and were quite incapable of settling the grave questions which account for the present misery of the country."

The blue and white flag of Portugal is again seen in the streets and people are cursing the Republic, as we are told in the following sentences:

"The people, properly so called, have received not one of the loaves or fishes. Beyond windy rhetoric and eloquent exhortations to self-abnegation, they have received nothing. For the resources of the State are not illimitable. There is not enough (especially here in Portugal) to satisfy all. This abandonment by the Republican leaders of their most solemn engagements, coupled with this administrative nepotism, has profoundly irritated the populace. All over the country they have broken out in strikes—it was the only kind of protest that was open to them. In some instances, at Setubal, for example, these strikes were stained by the blood of the strikers. And it would be a mistake to imagine that this industrial revolt was devoid of political significance. On the contrary, there were to be seen in the streets of Lisbon four laborers, clad in workmen's blouses, who waved the blue and white flag of the old régime. And in front of the Ministry of the Interior, in the faces of the cavalrymen who protected that building, and who made believe as if they were dispersing the mob by force, other strikers raised a unanimous shout of 'Death to the Republic!' (*'Morra a Republica!'*)."

FRENCH ESTIMATE OF THE JAPANESE

THE JAPANESE in all their characteristics are brilliantly discust in a volume by Ludovic Naudeau, entitled "Le Japan Moderne." He was delighted and fascinated by Japan and the Japanese on his first acquaintance with "the fairy land" of Nippon, the courtesy of their men, and the grace of their women. Further acquaintance with the place and people changed his opinion. The Japanese are insincere, he says, treacherous, and utterly destitute of commercial honesty. On one point only does he admit their preeminence. They are brave in war—"braver than Europeans." They are also supremely patriotic. Mr. Naudeau says:

"The Japanese think of nothing but Japan. The salvation of Japan is to them the supreme principle of their existence. Humanitarianism, internationalism, are to the Japanese so many incomprehensible and ridiculous dreams."

Of Japanese insincerity and commercial dishonesty, however, this writer remarks:

"The Japanese excel in subterfuges, in artifices. The unreliability of their business men, so singularly contrasted with Chinese integrity, is for all Europeans a subject of astonishment and of indignation. The Japanese of intellectual standing agree among themselves that commercial immorality is in their country a veritable national malady, a plague, a serious obstacle to progress. It may seem paradoxical, but is none the less a fact, that in one of their universities a chair of commercial probity has been created. The professor who fills this chair explains to the students the advantages of honesty and the evil results of rascality. These useless attempts at training, these Platonic demonstrations of honesty as the best policy, have not yet prevented Japan from being, on the whole, a country where forgers, cheats, liars, and impostors of all kinds are by far more numerous than in any other region of our planet."

The patriotism of the Japanese does not enter into their commercial calculations. In time of war they make vast fortunes by furnishing government supplies and then waste their substance in riotous living. This writer calls Japan "the land of suicide." Suicide is most common among the women, he says. And the feministic movement has only made matters worse by exposing those who used to lead sheltered lives to all the rigors of life's struggle. As a consequence:

"It is not only the mania for suicide which is spreading among Japanese women, but side by side with it is the increase of criminality and mental alienation."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

LIFE GERMS AS CELESTIAL VISITORS

ARE WE mere visitors on this earth after all—immigrants from some distant planet? The theory that the germs of life did not originate on our globe, but were wafted hither from some far-away planetary place of origin, is not recent, but it has received an impetus lately by the discovery of the impulsive power of light. Was some stray germ, propelled by the solar rays until it stuck upon our earth, the origin of all life here, and hence the far-distant ancestor of us all? In *La Nature* (Paris) Mr. L. Matout, assistant at the Paris Museum, gives some considerations on both sides of the question. We read:

"Arrhenius attributes the appearance of life on our globe to the dispersion of cosmic dust in the interplanetary spaces, this dust sometimes consisting of organic germs, infinitely small and susceptible of 'sowing' life on planets in the proper biological period. This theory presented in very ingenious fashion, takes account of most of the physical factors susceptible of permitting, or even of favoring, this dispersion. It is thus supposed that a single cell, able by its small size to escape the laws of gravitation, could be carried by atmospheric movements to the extreme limits of an atmosphere and thence, by the radiation pressure from a sun or suns, be dispersed in the starry space until it meets a place favorable to its development.

"A serious objection has been opposed to this theory. Study of the action of ultraviolet rays . . . has incontestably shown the destructive action of this physical agent on all living germs. It would apparently be impossible for germs or living cells to approach the earth without being destroyed by ultraviolet radiation from the sun.

"On the other hand . . . Paul Becquerel, in the course of his curious experiments on latent life in germs, spores, microbes, and even vegetable seeds, has shown that these organisms, totally dried, placed in a vacuum and subjected to the very low temperatures of liquid air or hydrogen, are able to keep indefinitely, when in the ordinary conditions of life their organic functions alone limit considerably their period of conservation.

"This double condition of vacuum and very low temperature is realized in interplanetary space. We may then suppose that in this environment, organic germs are in peculiarly favorable conditions for preservation. No chemical action can take place between these germs and the space in which they move; they may thus subsist indefinitely so long as their state of 'latent life' is not modified by an exterior cause.

"This demonstration has suggested the idea that in these particular conditions of suspension of life, the organisms might be less sensible to the action of the ultraviolet ray. Thus the objection to the theory of Arrhenius would be removed.

"The experiment is too easy not to be tried. We accordingly, with Paul Becquerel, subjected several cultures from his laboratory to the action of rays from a mercury-arc lamp made of quartz, the cultures being in a vacuum and lowered to the temperature of liquid air, or 190° below zero."

The results, we are told, were not altogether conclusive, but they showed clearly that organisms are hardier in the state of "latent life" than in the normal condition. It took six hours to destroy those experimented upon; whereas three minutes would have done it under ordinary conditions. It must also be remembered that the culture medium—gelatin or the like—probably modified the results. Germs flying through empty space would have nothing to affect them chemically by contact. Mr. Matout, however, would not have us regard him as a "*panspermist*" or advocate of the "seeding" of our planet from space. So many things might happen to the isolated germ, even if ultraviolet rays are not able to kill it, that its ability to reach a distant world and sprout there, seems very unlikely. It used to be thought that germs might have arrived, not alone, but riding upon meteorites; but these commonly reach us red-hot, so that this, too, is improbable. We must still look for the origin of life where we now find it, and not on some distant orb.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PROF. WILLIAM E. RITTER,

Who holds that the materialism and vitalism of our day are merely relics of savage magic and mysticism, and should be discarded as outworn.

TWO OUTWORN THEORIES OF LIFE

FOR MANY years physiologists have been divided into two bodies, whose members may be called materialists and vitalists—those who believe that the phenomena of life are simply those of the material elements of which organisms are built up, and those who argue an immaterial life-principle of some kind. In an address printed in *Science* (New York), Prof. William E. Ritter contends that these are both worn-out ideas—the relics of magic and mysticism. Materialism is the lineal descendant of savage magic, and vitalism of savage animism or ghost-worship. Neither, he believes, has its place in the science of to-day. For both he would substitute the idea of creative evolution as outlined by the French scholar Henri Bergson. Says Professor Ritter:

"We need to recognize as we never have that evolution means indeed something new coming on every moment; and that since the new grows out of the old it can be neither wholly different from nor wholly alike that from which it came. We need further to see the vital meaning of the extreme probability, in the light of myriad facts now constituting our biological knowledge, that evolution is truly a *universal principle*; that is, that there is not a trait, physical or spiritual, of ours, that is wholly finished off and at a standstill. We are every one of us in every atom of our existence and at every instant on the move to some extent, up or down, forward or backward.

"Where did all our science—not merely as to its formulation, but as to its physical and psychical substratum, come from? Only a few thousand years ago our race not only did not possess a great body of knowledge of the world, but it was not scientific, as we now understand the term, either in mode of observing and thinking or in desire. Did our talent for science come to us as a gift from heaven, or has it grown by slow degrees from hundreds of impulses and influences spread over thousands upon thousands of years and over many lands and seas?

"The theoretical answer to the question is on the lips of every one in an audience like this. Our talents came by the way of gradual growth, of evolution. Practically, tho, we treat our knowledge much as did our forebears who believed their gifts came direct from heaven. Alongside this question let us ask another: What has become of all the *mysticism*, the *fetishism*, the magic, the animism, the divination, and the rest, so characteristic of every race and class of men outside of civilization? Is it reasonable, in the light of what we know about the course and laws of evolution, to suppose that those psychical or other qualities that made our ancestors for generation after generation mystics should have left no trace in peoples under civilization excepting in the comparatively few professional mediums, clairvoyants, and persons noted for their ignorance and superstition? Could we reasonably expect any modern whatever to be wholly cut off from any trait that was universal and of simply tremendous import in all his early ancestors?"

Professor Ritter insists that there is a mighty vein of what makes mystics in the nature of every normal man and woman.

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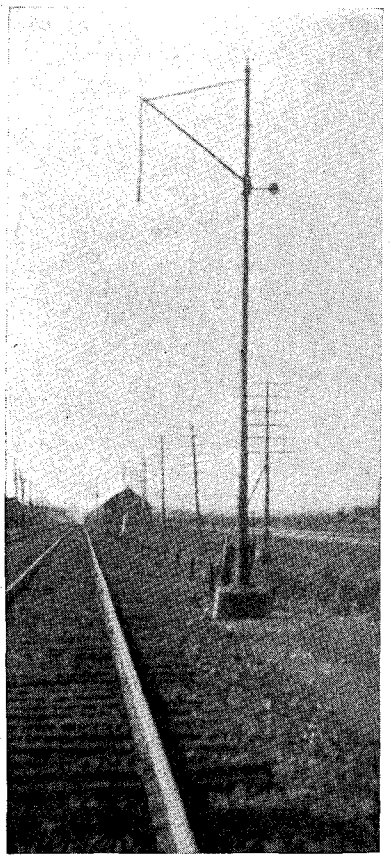
Further, he contends that we have not the slightest ground for supposing that this element in man's nature can be eradicated and leave him civilized. Just so far as man has sentiment, imagination, and fancy, by just so much is he mystically inclined. His intellect alone saves him from being a mystic indeed; and just as sure as fancifulness gets into the essentials of a rational doctrine, that doctrine departs at once from the way of science and journeys on the way of mysticism and occultism. We read further:



Illustrations used by courtesy of "Cassier's Magazine."

THE HARRINGTON SAFETY STOP IN POSITION TO LET THE TRAIN PASS.

"This means, brought down to specific application, that search to-day after the 'germ of life' in the sense in which this phrase has leaked out of biological laboratories and got into the popular mind, is mystical no less certainly than was search after the philosopher's stone. . . . It means that those biologists who by intense research on, and still intenser speculation about, a comparatively few 'elements' and 'substances' in the less well-known sections of the organic realm, seem to expect presently to find a hidden key that will unlock all or nearly all the mysteries of organic nature, are on the same quest with Dr. Faustus: the quest after ultimate knowledge, and are doomed to failure and disappointment. . . . . .

"The sophisticated thinker and the untutored savage are alike in recognizing the mystery inherent in the universe; and they are further alike in their attempted explanations.

"Just the fact that the universe is perpetually in the throes of 'Creative Evolution' makes this mystery all-pervasive and unending. It is of the very essence of a living world. The wise man takes due account of this element of the incalculable, the unpredictable, as a characteristic of the universe, particularly of animate nature; he is not driven thereby to despair of ever knowing anything, but on the other hand is preserved from the obsession of finding a 'sufficient cause' for everything under the sun.

"He recognizes that the whole process is the one great, sufficient, and final cause of all its phases, and with that conviction puts an end to all futile search for 'complete explanations' and 'absolute causes.' The proximal causes, the workings of the great process, are, however, of absorbing interest to him. And they are of interest down to the smallest detail; nothing is insignificant, negligible, just because every minutest fragment is an integral and therefore influential part of the whole.

"From this point of view, it can be readily seen how futile is the attempt of materialism to find the 'cause' of life in any one set of material elements, and how equally futile is the attempt of vitalism to find the significance of the whole in some intangible 'force.'

"Both fail to see that any set of processes taken as a whole and in its organic relation to the rest of the universe is its own final and only adequate explanation. Each attributes to natural objects qualities which no single object or set of objects possesses—qualities which afford a complete 'explanation' of another object. Both attempt to explain everything in terms of 'something else,' and this in essence amounts to a denial of the reality of the organic beings which we actually see and deal with."

SIGNALS THAT STOP TRAINS

HOW SHALL we prevent careless or sleepy engineers from running past block signals? It would seem the height of absurdity to spend a fortune on an elaborate signal system and then allow employees to act as if it did not exist. The matter may obviously be regulated by cutting out the engineer's brain and will altogether from the chain of causes connecting the setting of the signal and the stoppage of the train. In other words, we may make the signal itself stop the train, whether the engineer likes it or not. Can this be done? Tripping devices on the track have not proved entirely satisfactory, but we are told in *Cassier's Magazine* (New York, May) that an automatic train-stopping device hanging from a pole beside the track has been in active use on the Northern Railway of New Jersey for several years, and that it has been actuated more than 1,000 times by trains attempting to run past the danger signals, demonstrating its effectiveness. This being the case, there would seem to be no reason why other roads should not participate in these benefits. We read:

"It has long been realized that, with the increasing speed and frequency of trains, and with the strain upon locomotive engineers due to the corresponding increase of responsibility, there should be some positive and mechanical appliance to aid in insuring observance of the warning of signals. The modern block system is perfect in theory and complete, mechanically, until the man himself is reached, and at that point the human and fallible element enters, and with it the possibility of failure and disaster. When the signal is set at clear, the train is permitted to proceed at full speed, and when it is set at danger the train is supposed to be stopt. Unless some automatic mechanical appliance is used, this stopping of the train must be effected by the engineer himself; and if, for any reason, voluntary or involuntary, he does not act, the whole protective value of the signal system is ineffective. These facts have caused many engineers to devise automatic apparatus which shall act without human intervention if the engineer fails to heed the warning of the semaphore, and, while the construction of such a device seems simple at first glance, practical experience has shown many difficulties to be surmounted if reliable action is to be insured.

"Mechanical tripping devices, raised from the ground to a position where they engage with a projection on the locomotive when the signal itself is set at danger, have been found liable to derangement from many causes, and are especially unreliable and ineffective in the stormy weather of the winter season. At the very time when trains are delayed and disorganized by heavy snows, such devices, with moving parts close to the ground, become unreliable and ineffective, and so fail to meet the requirements. Other so-called automatic devices involve the use of electric currents, with insulation of important parts of the machinery and track, rendering them undesirable to be exposed to the rough usage and varying climatic conditions inevitable in active railway service.

"Under such a state of affairs it is not to be wondered that railway men have been distinctly skeptical as to the practicability of producing an automatic train-stopping device which should be free from these objections, and which should be found operative at all times, independently of rains, snows, or casual obstructions upon the ground."

The device that has already been mentioned as in practical use is the invention of S. H. Harrington, of New York. In this the safety device is suspended from a pole alongside the track far above anything which could interfere with it. A short iron bar hangs from a chain in such a manner that it will strike against a horizontal transverse lever attached to the roof of the cab, moving the lever and causing a service application of the air brakes throughout the train, besides sounding a whistle to alarm the engineer. When the signal is set at clear, the weight is lifted high enough to clear the lever, and the engine passes on. The weight is heavy enough to act by inertia, thus avoiding any rigidity, so that the apparatus is free from disturbing influences. The writer says in conclusion:

"Experience with this form of automatic-signal control has

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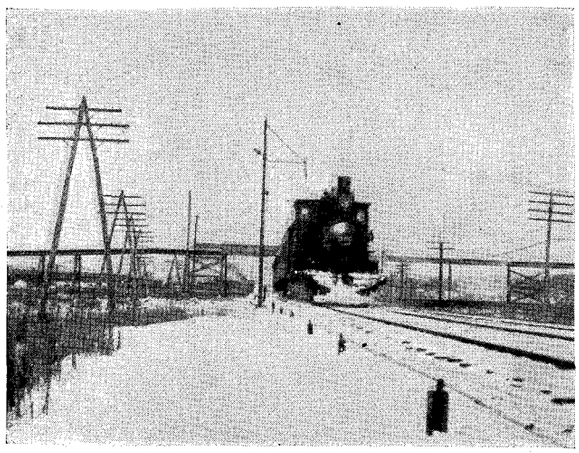
shown its reliability and success. By attaching the apparatus to the distant signal, or to a pole 1,000 feet in advance of the semaphore, the train is stopt at the signal whenever it is set at danger, even in time of fog or storm, when the engineer may not be able to see distinctly. With such a device it is impracticable for the engineer to run past the signal, even if he is disposed to take that risk, the action being taken entirely out of his hands and placed in control of inanimate and automatic mechanism."

HOW MOVING ELECTRIC SIGNS WORK

MOVING electric signs do not really move at all; the lamps of which they are made are merely turned on and off in some regular sequence, giving the appearance of motion. Thus are produced the streams of liquid, the lightning, smoke, waving flags, sky-rockets, etc., that decorate the dark skies at night in our large towns and form a picturesque feature of modern advertising. They give an impression of complicated mechanism, but are really simple, says *The Inventive Age* (Washington, May 1), a small motor driving the machines that make and break the circuits feeding the hundreds of tiny lamps that come on and go out at moments exactly predetermined. The wiring, however, is twisted and complex, for it must connect the different groups of lamps to their respective switches, the contacts of which are made by the turning wheels. The simplest electric moving signs, the writer goes on to say, are the kind illuminated one moment and dark the next. Then come the signs in which letters appear one after another, spelling a word or a sentence. The machine used for this type flashes one letter at a time until all are on, holds them lighted for a few seconds, and then lets all go out together:

"It is the spectacular, animated advertising displays, however, which are sure to attract attention. They demand great ingenuity in assembling. The sky-rocket provides a good subject for description. In operating this display, several different types of machines are required, known as lightning, single-pole, high-speed, and series-carbon types. In watching this display, you see the streak start upward, curve over at the top, and appear to light the cluster, which rains a shower of fire. Then the wording of the advertisement appears.

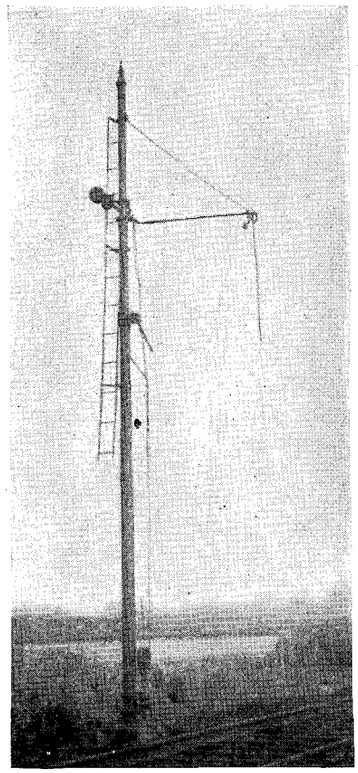
"The method of accomplishing this is told in a recent number of *Popular Mechanics*. The streak generally consists of 20 groups of lamps, each group in direct line but on separate wires and numbered in rotation. Each wire goes to an individual switch on the wheeled machine, which is so constructed



WAITING FOR THE ARM TO RISE.

as to throw the several groups on in succession. It lights up the lowest group first, then the next above, and so on until they are all illuminated, when they begin to go out, one cluster at a time, in an upward direction. This effect is produced by a lightning-type machine, which works with such rapidity that the streak appears to travel upward like an actual sky-rocket."

For operating the cluster at the top, the designer uses a machine containing about six switches, and the colored lights of the cluster are divided into the same number of groups, each controlled by a switch. These groups are brought on unevenly by the different-sized wheels of the lightning machine without regard to uniformity, so as to give the bursting effect desired. To quote further:



IN POSITION TO STOP A TRAIN.

"The showers are worked with two types of machines, the high-speed and the single-pole. In this instance the single-pole machine is known as the controller, and consists of six switches. The entire number of lamps used in the shower is divided into six sections cross-ways, and each section is connected to an individual switch. The top section is thrown on first, followed by the others. At the same time, also, the single-pole machine throws the lamps on in downward rotation, the high-speed machine meanwhile keeping them in continuous motion as fast as they come on, in an exact reproduction of the falling sparks from a bursting rocket. This is accomplished by arranging all the lamps in lines across, the rows being numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4, and repeated downward the full length of the shower. All the lamps on the No. 1 rows, of which there are several, go to the switch designated as No. 1, and all the other rows are arranged the same way. Were only the single-pole machine used, the effect would be only one drop of fire falling in each line of the shower; but through the agency of the high-speed machine, the effect is that of a continuous downpour.

"Other effects produced in a similar manner by arrangements of lamps are those of a grate fire, where the flames, red, white, and amber, appear to be continuously rising from a pile of coal. All the lamps are arranged in series, and are operated by the high-speed type of machine. Another device is a man in a rain, holding an umbrella against a continuous downpour, his scarf and coat tails blown about by the wind. Aeroplanes appear to fly, water is poured from a bottle into a glass, an automobile race is shown, and other scenes attract the eye, and serve as effective advertisements."

"MANUFACTURED SUNSHINE" FOR GROWING PLANTS—The successful employment of the quartz mercury vapor lamp for stimulating the growth of plants is attracting some attention. An editorial writer in *The Times Engineering Supplement* (London, April 26) remarks that this is not at all mysterious, the process being simply the application of artificial daylight. We read:

"The rays of the lamp possess the same qualities for this purpose as those of the sun itself. All that is left for argument and calculation is the commercial expediency of using manufactured sunshine in the market-gardening industry. As intensified agriculture is being forced upon us by various natural and economic tendencies, it is probable that sooner or later the use of electrical apparatus will become quite common. Those who should dictate the world's opinion in such matters are perhaps culpably dilatory in encouraging the development of the mercury vapor method of illumination, not only for agricultural but for other industrial purposes. There is, for instance, no record of a single trial having been made of its

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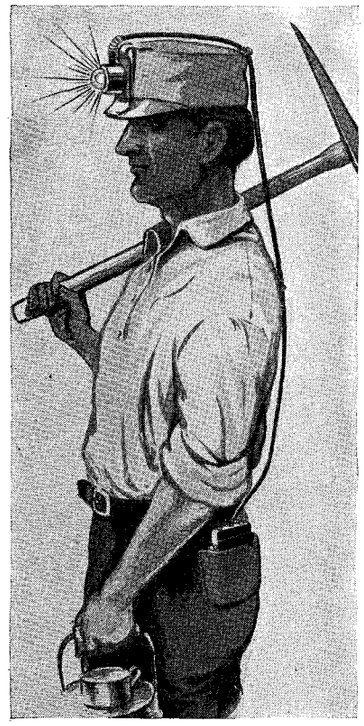
suitability for street-lighting purposes, altho at a reasonable height the peculiar color effect does not appreciably interfere with the general lighting value of the mercury arc. Electrical engineers in charge of power stations, for the illumination of which the lamps are admirably suited, are leaving it to other factories and works to set an example."

ELECTRIC LAMPS FOR MINERS

THE ASSERTION that the time is fast approaching when naked lights in coal-mines will be absolutely abolished is made by a writer in *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (New York, May 6). A few years ago, he says, there were practically no safety-light mines in America; to-day there are a large number of mines using safety lights exclusively in all of their underground work. The chief objection to safety lamps is due almost entirely to their poor light. Acetylene has been tried, but it is dangerous. Electricity is the hope of the future, and the paper named above prints an account of a newly invented miner's lamp that is fed by electric current from a pocket storage battery. This battery, we are told, is as handy as an oil canteen and it is unbreakable, being "armor-clad" with sheet steel. The charging-rack is so arranged that the battery is left in it on the way out so that the miners use their batteries in the same way as the checks employed as time-keepers. By looking at the rack a given miner's presence or absence can be told at once, as the batteries are all numbered to correspond with their users. Moreover:



TO PREVENT MINE EXPLOSIONS.
A miner equipped with the new electric lamp.

"Wet mines will not affect the lamp, as the body is made of aluminum and is waterproof. Furthermore, the body of the lamp is filled with a special composition, making it possible to use the light under water. Ordinarily, for miner's use, there is no switch on the lamp to cut out the light, as it is understood that a miner wants a lamp to burn at all times while attached to the battery. However, for special service, such as reading gas meters, when it is desired to burn the lamp intermittently, a switch is placed on the back of the lamp so that the light can be turned off whenever desired. The manufacturers do not recommend putting a switch on these lights when the lamps are for use in mines, as any switch, no matter how simple, is certain to cause trouble when used by persons not experienced in the use of electricity. A reflector is furnished when required.

"The voltage of the lamp being only two volts, it is claimed that there is no danger of any sparks at the time the contact is made or broken in any part of the device; as a consequence, it is said to be impossible to cause an explosion in a gas mixture. In recent tests, the globe used in the lamp was purposely broken in a body of gas, to ascertain if, when the globe breaks, it would ignite the gas; the results showed that the gas could not be ignited in that way.

"The average estimated light of the bulb used in this lamp is from 200 to 300 hours, or in other words about the same as the average commercial incandescent lamp. The life of the battery is one or two years.

"As shown by the accompanying cut, there is a hook by which the lamp can be attached to the cap the same as an oil lamp; when used this way, the rings, shown on the cable, can be attached to the back of cap and shirt, if desired, either with an ordinary safety-pin or by stitching. However, experience has shown that the miners prefer to hook the lamp on their shirt fronts or other parts of their clothing.

"The advocates of this style of light claim numerous advantages: 1. No danger of igniting gas or possibility of an accident while handling powder. 2. The light can not be blown out by a windy shot or gust of air. 3. They save much time that is lost in picking up and filling oil and carbid lamps. 4. There is no oil or dirt to grease the hands and clothes, which is a great advantage, especially to engineers and others who have to handle papers and instruments. 5. It costs less to use the lamp than it does to use an ordinary oil or carbid light. 6. The air in the mine will be clear and pure, and there will not be smoke and gas given off by carbid or oil lamps.

"The fact that the light can not be extinguished by a windy shot or other concussion is a distinct advantage, for many lives have been lost through miners being overcome by afterdamp while groping their way in a mine after their light has been blown out. Should the battery weaken, the light will not go out suddenly and leave one in the dark."

THE WATER WE USE

THE AVERAGE quantity of water used daily in cities of the United States ranges, we are told in a recent Bulletin of the United States Geological Survey (Washington, May 15-18), from 50 to 150 gallons per capita. The quantity used each day for drinking is estimated by the same authority to be about half a gallon. It is obviously of the greatest importance that this half-gallon shall be free from the germs of typhoid and other diseases. For many uses, such as sprinkling streets and flushing sewers, no purification is needed, but for a large number of other uses the value of the water depends on the amount and kind of mineral matter it contains. The best water for use in laundries, steam-boilers, textile works, and paper-mills is that which is clear, is free from iron, and contains only a moderate amount of other mineral matter. Investigations heretofore made as to the quality of water have been directed largely to its fitness for drinking, but within the last few years corporations and communities have begun to realize the damage and loss occasioned by the use of unsuitable water for other purposes. We read:

"The railroads of the country are spending large sums every year in treating boiler-feed waters so as to render them less injurious to the boilers, the money thus spent being saved many times over in the decreased cost of repairs and in the increased life of locomotive boilers. Many laundries find it more profitable to install expensive apparatus for softening water than to soften it with soap. Water must be purified for use in many woolen mills, breweries, and other establishments. In some cities the whole water-supply is softened.

"In planning a waterworks system for the home, factory, or municipality it is not enough in these days of sharp competition to know simply that the water is safe for drinking. To determine the best water for all purposes it is necessary to know the amount and character of the mineral matter it contains. Without such knowledge no estimates can be made of the cost of purifying the water and making it suitable for both drinking and industrial uses."

The Geological Survey has just published another edition of its exhaustive report on the quality of the waters of Illinois, which contains much information on stream pollution, the treatment of impure waters for municipal engineering and other industrial uses, the cost of differing degrees of purification for different purposes, and similar subjects having a general application and interest. It gives the results of several thousand analyses of waters from the Illinois streams, showing their mineral condition and fitness or unfitness for industrial purposes. Most of the Illinois streams were found to be so polluted

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as to unfit the water for domestic use without purification, and many of them contained so much dissolved and suspended matter as to make them unsuitable for industrial use without proper treatment. Such conditions are doubtless to be found in other States all over the Union.

IS EVERYTHING RADIO-ACTIVE?

THE POPULAR idea of radium is that it is a substance of quite unique properties which were unknown until its discovery. As a matter of fact, these properties, now generally summed up under the one name of "radio-activity," were discovered years before radium was known. The first radio-active substance to be experimented upon was uranium, and many others are now recognized, the only dispute being about whether these are all radio-active in themselves or whether some of them are really inactive, but contain minute traces of some powerfully radio-active substance like radium. That radio-activity is much more wide-spread in nature than was once thought is the opinion of a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris, April 15), who says:

"Physicists are inclining to think that radio-activity is a very general property of matter—at least in a slight degree. It was known, even before the discovery of radium, that the metals, if not spontaneously, at least under the influence of the ultra-violet rays, emit particles of negative electricity, or electrons (the so-called Hertz phenomenon).

"The air contained in closed vessels generally has conductivity; that is to say, it contains particles of electricity (*electrons*) and material particles charged with electricity (ions) which seem to come from radio-active emission by the walls. Lead vessels especially furnish an intense radio-activity. Besides, in 1905, Messrs. Campbell and Wood discovered that the salts of two of the elements of the alkaline metal series—potassium and rubidium—were nine times more radio-active than lead itself.

"In truth, it might perhaps be doubted that the radio-activity in question really belonged to the above-named elements. Radium, thorium, and their emanations are present as traces in the air, the soil, waters, and rocks. Messrs. Elster and Geitel have shown that lead is not itself radio-active, but that it owes its apparent radio-activity to traces of radium *D* and of radium *F* (polonium) which are always associated with it.

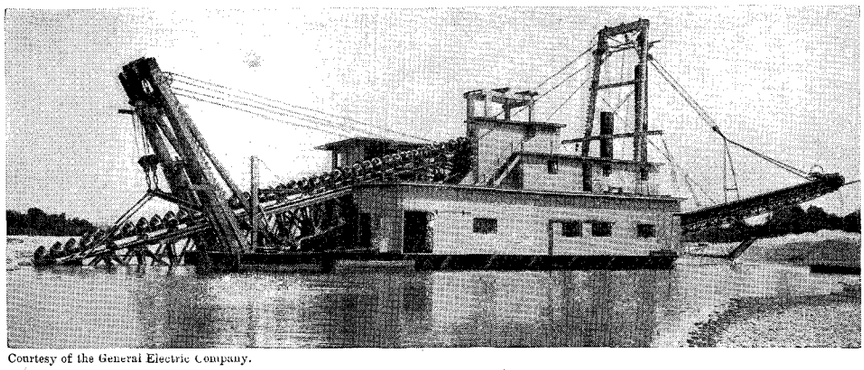
"Nevertheless, for potassium and rubidium the preceding explanation does not seem to hold good. The researches of divers physicists, American, English, and German, as well as those of Messrs. Henriot and Vavon in France . . . have put it beyond doubt that the radio-activity of potassium is intimately connected with the metal itself and that it is an atomic property of the potassium, independent of the combinations into which it enters, and proportional to the mass of this metal contained in all such compounds. . . . . .

"But also . . . this discovery of the radio-active properties of the alkaline metal series is able to throw light upon and to modify the theory of radio-activity itself. The strongly radio-active metals—uranium, thorium, and radium—have accustomed us to consider radio-activity as a property of heavy atoms of complicated structure—probably less stable than the others and more easily disintegrated. On the contrary, the series of alkaline metals gives us two elements of medium atomic weight which are radio-active, while cæsium, an alkaline metal of much higher atomic weight, remains inactive."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DREDGING GOLD BY ELECTRIC POWER

THE FIRST successful dredge in California began operations only about ten years ago; yet to-day more than one-quarter of the gold mined in that State is secured by dredging, mostly from grounds previously mined. The development of the gold dredge is the latest of a series of steps in the recovery of placer deposits, following the pan, the rocker, the long Tom, the sluice-box, the ground sluice, drift mining, the monitor, and the hydraulic elevator. All of these methods had their time and place, and some are still extensively employed, but it remained for the dredge to solve the problem of mining in grounds below the water-level and in rapidly flowing streams. These facts we owe to an article by H. W. Rogers and C. M. Bliven, who tell in *International Marine Engineering* (New York and London, May) how electric power has now been utilized in this type of mining. They write:

"The early type of dredge, which was considered massive and powerful, is a striking contrast to the dredges of the present day. It was equipped with buckets holding 3¼ cubic feet, digging to a depth of 30 feet, and was driven by a 50-horse-power steam-engine; and, altho partially successful, was always very expensive, owing to the scarcity of fuel and the excessive cost of handling it. With the rapid development of hydro-electric plants throughout the West, and the insurance of a constant economic power-supply transmitted through great distances, the mining companies soon turned their attention to the electric motor for operating dredges.



Courtesy of the General Electric Company.

ELECTRIC GOLD DREDGE AT WORK.

"The most successful and practical standard dredge of to-day is the continuous chain, close-connected bucket type, varying in capacity from 3 to 13½ cubic feet. While the details may vary slightly, in general construction it is similar to the ordinary continuous chain-bucket dredge used for other work, except that it must be greatly strengthened in order to resist the excessive strains due to digging in rocky ground. The machinery consists of the digger or bucket line, revolving screens, sluice tables and boxes, stacker for carrying the tailings, high- and low-pressure pumps, priming-pumps, amalgamator, lines and spuds for guiding the dredge, and occasionally a sand pump.

"The digger consists of a steel ladder of massive construction, built to support the bucket line and resist the heavy strains while in operation, especially near bed rock. The bucket lips, bushings, and rollers are made of manganese steel, which possesses the best wearing qualities and reduces the cost of maintenance to a minimum. The speed of the bucket line varies from 50 feet (with 18 to 25 buckets) to 75 feet (with 35 to 50 buckets) per minute, depending upon the condition of the ground.

"For the operation and control of the digger, a variable-speed motor is used. This is located on the lower deck and belted to the driving-pulley, which is generally situated in the rear of the pilot-house on the upper deck. The duty imposed upon this motor is severe, as it must operate under conditions calling for power varying from 75 per cent. overload down to 25 per cent of its rated capacity. The motor recommended for this service is an alternating-current, induction-type machine designed on liberal lines and equipped with a drum-type controller having fourteen running points, forward and reverse, with the necessary resistance for continuous operation on any notch of the controller from one-half to full speed. . . . The ordinary motor designed for intermittent service can not be successfully applied."

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FRANCE'S GREATEST WOMAN PAINTER

A MERE man is daring enough to ask if any of that rank and file of women who marched so bravely down Fifth Avenue in the cause of woman's suffrage ever heard of Berthe Morisot. Her name places her in France; but when the suffrage bands turn to pageantry they choose Rosa Bonheur to represent them in the French art of the nineteenth century.

Courtesy of Durand-Ruel.

BERTHE MORISOT.

From Manet's portrait of the great French artist, who was first his pupil and afterward his sister-in-law.

A "mediocre painter," a "second-rate Troyon" is all this writer in the New York *Sun* will say for the rather masculine Rosa, who sometimes even took to male attire. But to Berthe Morisot he gives the palm of "the most distinguished painter of her sex produced by France during the last century." He says something else with an evident squint at the choice of Rosa Bonheur so often to be seen emblazoning the woman's banner. "The exquisite femininity that informs the novels of Jane Austen, the verse of Christina Rossetti, and the pictures of Berthe Morisot is the major part of their charm." From which point he goes on, we fear, to imperil some of his chances for critical approbation from the fair sex:

"There have been no great women painters—setting aside those mentioned by *Hamlet*—but there have been and still are many women who paint graciously, cleverly, beautifully. We confess we recognize no sex distinction in art. . . . We read a few days ago an article written by a well-meaning lady in which she decried sex in art. Holy simplicity! Sex is the salt of art. Our present discontent with contemporary art is the absence of a predominating sex; or else the reversal of the rôles; men plying the distaff. The more virile or the more feminine is art all the better. We need more men like Zorn or Zuloaga or Augustus John and less of the fashionable lace-makers and effeminate twaddlers from Paris and elsewhere; also more womanly artists. Of course, when that magic scrap of paper is in the hands of the ladies, then a mighty revolution will ensue; Michelangelos and Titians, Rembrandts, Rubenses, and Rodins in petticoats will pop up all over the globe, not to mention Shakespeares, Beethovens, and Bismarcks. If the writer above mentioned had but read Goncourt! 'There are no women of genius; the only women of genius are men,' declared the agreeable brothers and almost gave birth to an epigram. Doubtless during the stone age, when man's scanty stock of ideas became fixt—he hasn't conquered a new one since then—the same mental petrifaction ensued in the case of the moon sex. No wonder Jules Laforgue has exclaimed: 'Stability, thy name is Woman!'

"Because Mme. Morisot reflected the influence of her great brother-in-law [Manet], nevertheless she remained herself. It must not be forgotten that she had at first been affected by Corot; but out of the two men, Corot and Manet, she contrived an artistic soul of her own. Related by marriage as she was to Manet, his model on more than one occasion—with brilliant results—she would never have relapsed into what Manet called 'la peinture à quatre mains,' that species of family art so comically parodied by Moore in his 'Sex in Art.' He says, 'How interesting these households must be! Immediately after breakfast husband and wife sit down at their easels. "Let me mix a tone for you, dear." "I think I would put that up a little higher."' But it was George Moore who first called the attention of the English-speaking world to Berthe Morisot: 'A brush that writes rather than paints, that writes exquisite notes in the sweet seductions of a perfect epistolary style. . . . The color is deep and rich. . . . Mme. Morisot is the eighteenth century quick with the nineteenth; she is the nineteenth turning her eyes regretfully, looking back on the eighteenth.'"

Berthe Morisot was born at Bourges in 1841 and came with her parents to live in Paris during the early years of the Empire. She was "the daughter of a wealthy family and a woman of fashion," yet it "was impossible to regard her in the category of women painters whose attitude toward art is merely that of the trifling dilettante." Her sister also was a painter; and her life became intimately associated with Manet in ways the writer thus unfolds:

"As soon as they had attained a certain technic the sisters Morisot began to work in the Louvre. Students in those days worked in greater numbers than today. While copying there about the year 1861 the Morisots had noticed a young artist painting close beside them whose name was Manet. They knew him casually, but did not then pursue the acquaintance any further. He was also copying

JEUNE FILLE AU BAL.

Painted by Berthe Morisot, whom a critic calls a greater painter than Rosa Bonheur tho not yet so recognized by womankind.

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pictures—Tintoretto's self-portrait and Titian's Virgin with the white rabbit. At that time Manet was a beginner; he had just left Couture's studio and had not yet attained notoriety.

"But when—after the Salon des Refusés in 1863, to which he sent the 'Déjeuner sur l'herbe,' and the Salon of 1865, in which he exhibited the 'Olympia'—he had become famous, the two sisters, who remembered the young man they had met at the Louvre, visited him in his studio to renew their acquaintance. At this time he was married and lived with his mother. The visit to the studio led to a friendship between the Morisots and Manet's wife and mother, and soon afterward to the establishment of an intimate relationship between all the members of the two families.

"After Edma Morisot was married Berthe worked with Manet in his studio. From that moment she passed under his immediate influence; but she is not therefore to be regarded as his pupil. Nevertheless Manet told George Moore at Amsterdam: 'My sister-in-law would not have existed without me.' 'True,' adds Mr. Moore, 'and yet she has something he has not—the charm of her sex.' M. Duret evidently did not know of this speech made by Manet, for, he continues, when Berthe attached herself to him she had nothing more to learn as regards rules and precepts; her artistic education was finished. What she was to borrow from him was the new technic and the brilliant execution which he had introduced. These her own exceptional artistic gifts enabled her to appropriate. In all her subsequent production the scale of tones and the quality and clarity of light were derived from Manet, but the fundamental elements of her work—her feminine individuality and her personal way of feeling—remained unchanged."

DANS UN PARC.

In landscape, as this example proves, Berthe Morisot showed the influence of Corot, who was her master before she came under the dominating spell of Manet.

FORTUNES IN SINGLE BOOKS

WHEN A MULTIMILLIONAIRE outbids a public library or museum and carries off some rare book that may be of immense value to scholars, to lock it up in his private collection, the loss is a real calamity to the world of letters. That is what has been happening at the Hoe library sale, and it is arousing no little complaint. One New York journal speaks of this and kindred dispersals of rare objects as "the Morganization of art," because "Gutenberg Bibles, illuminated missals and manuscripts are now passing into the hands of the Morgans and Huntingtons and their ilk." Such a process implies the paying of large sums, and complaints have arisen on many sides of the monopolistic way a few rich bidders have absorbed all the rare treasures, in many cases paying enormous advances upon what the same items have ever before brought in the open market. Curiously enough the complaint was raised almost in the first instance by Miss Greene, herself Mr. Morgan's librarian, who paid at this sale $42,500 for a Caxton, the highest price ever paid for a single volume. Her strictures did not apply to the supreme rarities, however, but to those works of interest to the scholar which ought, therefore, she thought, to be accessible to public institutions, or college libraries, where they may be freely consulted. *The Yale Alumni Weekly* (New Haven) seems to take the same view, probably therein voicing the disappointment of Yale at her unsuccessful bidding in this auction sale. This journal makes the following editorial comment on "book-auction follies":

"The prices realized at the sale of the first part of the Hoe library are of serious interest to university and to other large reference libraries. Librarians have no desire to compete with private collectors so far as bibliographical curiosities are concerned. They encourage the man whose hobby is the collection of large-paper or extra-illustrated copies, of books in beautiful bindings, or of those with autograph inscriptions or from the libraries of famous persons. To pay fabulous prices for such books hurts no one, and keeps alive a love of books for their beauty or their associations. But when collectors pay many times their market value for books of scholarly importance, university libraries must either do without such editions, to the detriment of scholarship, or divert to their purchase the funds that are already too limited for adequate equipment. It must be remembered, too, that a notable edition in a university library is always available for scholarly purposes to any inquirer, but a copy in private hands is rarely accessible, and if bought at auction through a dealer even its destination may be unknown. Many a scholar has made a trip to Europe to consult a book that was in a private library in his own town. Nor does the evil of ignorant or reckless bidding cease with the auction-room, for book-dealers will inevitably raise their prices as a result of auction follies."

So far as the heirs of Mr. Hoe are concerned, the results of this auction go to prove that the assembling of a large library of rare and valuable books is a good investment. The sale just ended is but a quarter of the books Mr. Hoe owned, and the proceeds thus far, nearing the million-dollar mark, amount almost to what it was expected the entire library would bring. Needless to say the advance on Mr. Hoe's original outlay for his treasures is enormous. A light upon the peculiar nature of this sale is given by Caroline Shipman Whipple in a letter to the New York *Times*, where she attempts to combat the notion of critics that the prices were "absurd":

"These critics forget that this is the dispersal of what for many years has been regarded as the finest private library in the world—considering the number and rarity of the books (many of them unique), their wonderful state of preservation, the great number of fine bindings, and the personal care with which the books were selected during a period of over fifty years. Only one who was in constant association with Mr. Hoe for many years could realize his infinite grasp of details connected with his library. With one exception, he did not buy *en bloc*, like some recent collectors, nor did he take up collecting as a fad for his declining years. He knew his books, and by judicious purchases was constantly adding to the various groups and replacing mediocre copies with better ones.

"The criticism has been made of Mr. Hoe (whether justly or unjustly) that his art collection was the work of a 'gatherer' rather than of a collector. This criticism could never be made of him in respect of his books. Robert Hoe was a great book-collector in the truest sense of the word—one of the greatest that the world has ever known—and the prices now being paid for his library are, in large measure, a tribute to his perspicacity and his intelligent, long-standing, and unfailing interest in books. It is very evident to the spectator that buyers

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want not only a certain edition or issue of a book, but also the very copy once owned by this famous bibliophile. That fact accounts in part for the high prices now obtaining.

"Another important fact, which dealers and other buyers lose sight of or fail to admit, is that book-collecting in America has developed during the past ten years into a game. It has become a Wall Street speculation. Books are bought and sold like stocks, and rarity and provenances largely determine the prices. Protests against this condition are not only futile but illogical.

THE BALCONY.

From a painting by Edouard Manet. The seated figure was painted from Berthe Morisot, who frequently sat for Manet.

It is a pity, from the point of view of the collector with limited funds, but it is true, speculation in books is a recent development in this country.

"These critics also forget that an auction sale is more or less automatic, once it is started. At what point would they have the auctioneer stop and say, 'Now, gentlemen, this book has reached a high enough price. We will let the bidders draw lots for its possession'?"

The New York *Evening Post*, after mentioning the huge prices, $50,000, paid for the Gutenberg Bible, and the $42,500 for the Caxton "Knight of the Swanne," surveys other prices:

"There is less warrant for many other high prices paid at the Hoe sale. Mr. Hoe's copy of the first edition of Gray's 'Elegy' (1751) at $4,500 is certainly a dearly bought book. The book is like the first editions of other classics, such as the 'Vicar of Wakefield' and 'The Deserted Village,' always in demand, but always procurable without much difficulty. Probably twenty copies could be traced in America. The highest previous auction record in this country is $740, paid at the McKee sale in 1902, tho this same copy when sold at Sotheby's in the Van Antwerp sale in 1907 brought £205.

"'The Embargo' (Boston, 1808), William Cullen Bryant's first publication, a little pamphlet of twelve pages, is a rare book, but $3,350 is a high price to pay for it. Mr. Hoe's copy sold in the Hoffman sale in 1877 for $17, and again in the Hawkins sale in 1887 for $41.50. Mr. Hoe acquired the book with the N. Q. Pope library. Mr. Sturges' copy (formerly Charles Eliot Norton's) cost him $200 about 1896. Less than ten years ago the Boston Athenæum found a duplicate among some pamphlets and sold it for $550. This copy, in the original paper cover, untrimmed, the only one known in this condition, is now in the Wakeman collection. The Boston Athenæum still has a copy bound up with other pamphlets, and there is a copy in the Harvard Library. The latter, a cut copy, bound up with the second edition, has the following autograph inscription on the title-page: 'At the time I wrote this poem I was attending the district school in Cummington, County of Hampshire, Cambridge, Sept. 29th, 1860. Wm. Cullen Bryant.'

"Boethius' 'De Consolatione Philosophiæ' in Latin and Flemish (Ghent, 1485), the copy which brought £52 at the Syston-Park sale in 1884 and $145 at the Ives sales in 1891, sold for $4,900, and was bought by a Paris bookseller. This is perhaps the most spectacular advance in price on any book in the sale.

"Many other instances of extraordinary advances in prices might be noted. Whether there has been a corresponding advance in the market value of all rare books, or whether it is Mr. Hoe's books which collectors are particularly eager for, time must tell."

WHERE ENGLAND SHOULD TAKE LESSONS OF US

IF WE ARE ever disposed to lament over the bad manners of our press, it may be a comfort to know that our freedom of speech finds covetous admirers. One such delivers himself in the London *Daily Mail* in envy of the greater freedom shown here in criticizing entertainments designed to amuse the public. Libel law and various other deterrents on the other side seem, according to Mr. Desmond Coke, to have reduced dramatic critics to a state of fear whereby almost any offering in the theaters gets its conventional words of praise. If the drama is really decadent in England a big part of the blame ought to be laid upon the dramatic critics, this writer thinks, for such reasons as these:

"When a feeble play appears they are quite content to tell the plot, so far as visible; to comment genially on the acting, and then, after an eloquent full stop, to say, 'The reception was friendly, tho not cordial.' If these men had a shred of honesty they would end: 'This jejune effort was received in stony silence, relieved only at the final curtain by exhausted booing, and it is to be hoped that the author will in future adopt fretwork, hair-cutting, poultry-cramming, or any other art less visible in its performance to the general public. As playwright, he can claim only to be a peerless soporific.' The author might possibly take the advice; the public would certainly know what to expect, and patronize the playhouse only if it suffered from insomnia—but the critic and editor would have to go through with a libel action.

"That leads to the real culprit, the law. We are so thin-skinned, so genteel, in these days that a criticism of our art ranks as an insult to our person. The maxim *De mortuis nil nisi bonum* holds nowhere more strongly than of an unsuccessful play. The critic, with a grand air of recklessness, calls it 'dull,' and thinks how daring he has been. If he goes one step further and accuses the authoress in person of any lack in art or intellect, her manager, her father, and her sister's husband, all with one cry of 'Hands off our womankind,' demand apologies from the newspaper proprietor. If he is obdurate, readers are referred to the law courts for a sequel. There, it may be, there will be more 'laughter' than there had been in the theater."

The wonder of this writer's point of view is revealed when, on reading further, we discover the astounding fact that "they do these things better in America." And this is what we read:

"English artists touring in that country are likely to enjoy the 'giftie' envied by the Scottish poet, and there have been recent cases where it has proved a disillusion. On such occasions the American tour (the British press announces) has been curtailed owing to Miss Blank's numerous pressing engagements on this side of the water. No mention is made of the Chicago journal's comment on Miss Blank's walk and figure; to the New York paper's summary of her charms; or to the San Francisco journalist's striking simile between her voice and that of a rheumatic corncrake. Indeed, even to reprint these things might possibly be libel.

"The skin of males is scientifically accounted thicker, and a well-known pianist will doubtless pardon, as an abstract in-

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stance of bold criticism, the following extract from *Town Topics*:

"'If the jibbering, grimacing, figure of —— —— had actually appeared at the end of a long, red-painted stick, instead of being seated at the ivory end of a concert piano at the Boston Symphony matinée, no sensible person would have been in the least surprized. Nothing but a fervent regard for the rules of Carnegie Hall prevented me from offering a bag of peanuts to the little man with the prehensile habits.'

"This, with the full name given and coupled with an assurance that the little man's effort met with 'simian success,' is surely more exhilarating than the usual:

"M. —— received the customary ovation, merited by his lively method of execution, certainly individual, tho some have found it lacking in artistic dignity.'

"Of course, this method need not be tried at once upon the living. Those timid spirits who fear the law's grim clutch can exercise at first upon the great departed. As instance of this safer line may be quoted these extracts, given lately by THE LITERARY DIGEST of New York from a Chicago pedagog's appreciation of our greatest dramatist of all:

"'Shakespeare's wit is of a slim order. He is a cheap punster, and I hate punsters. He makes his jokes of a shady character. His language is behind the times. Students are misled and injured by the bad grammar, bad spelling, and bad morals set forth in his books. His plays are full of what we now recognize as errors of speech.'

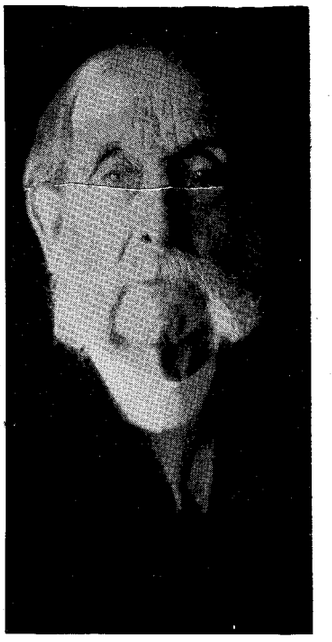
"Could any Englishman have written that?"

Altho the above rich bit was well worth quoting, and we are sorry to have missed it, we fear the writer has trusted too much to his memory and given us credit that should have gone elsewhere.

NEW ENGLAND'S LAST PATRIARCH

WHEN THE funeral cortége of James Freeman Clarke bore his body to its last resting-place some one remarked that with it went also Puritan New England. But something of that spirit has remained to our day in Thomas Wentworth Higginson; tho now that he too has gone it will be hard to find eye-witnesses of its former power and glory. His death on May 9 removes, says the New York *Evening Post*, "the last eminent survivor of the great New England age." He was not wholly or exclusively the man of letters. Soldier, reformer, and parson, he was noteworthy, but still more noteworthy, continues this New York paper to which he frequently contributed, "for having been deep in the confidence and the friendship and the plans of the reformers and writers and philanthropists who kept heroism and hope alive in this country." Tho he wrote much himself, "he delighted in the higher reputation of his friends, Emerson and Longfellow, Lowell and Holmes," and "younger than the protagonists of the philosophical and political movement of New England, he held up their hands while living, piously recorded their virtues when dead, and was content to sink his personality in that of the generation in which he was proud to have played a minor part." In the Boston *Evening Transcript*, his old friend Mr. F. B. Sanborn gives some recollections serving to show that the man was never a hide-bound traditionalist:

"It must be now more than sixty-two years ago that I first saw and heard Rev. T. W. Higginson, as he was then styled in the registers of the clergy; and he had come from his first parish, in Newburyport, to officiate in a small church in eastern New Hampshire. As I well remember, he preached in white trousers, which in 1846 was an innovation on the traditional black garb, that Emerson had given up ten years earlier, but to which Theodore Parker adhered all his clerical life—for the reason, as he told me, that he chose to conform in that outward manner, since he must dissent in so much that was inward and spiritual. But innovation was a second nature to young Higginson, as it continued to be through most of his active life. Revolution, that chief among innovations, was also a favorite mood of his; and this made him for a number of years, about 1856-59, an active advocate of dissolving the union; as some of his Federalist kinsmen had been half a century earlier. By that time I had been intimate with him for a few years, or from early in my college life, which began in 1852. At the Anthony Burns rendition in May, 1854—or, rather, the morning after the attack on the Boston Court House in Court Square, which preceded the rendition—I saw Mr. Higginson with his throat muffled, from a wound received the night before, while leading the assault on what Richard Dana, who was the counsel of the poor slave, called 'the Boston Barracoon.' In the Kansas emigration and Sharp's rifle movement of the next few years we became active on committees, and this led in 1857 to an acquaintance with John Brown, the Kansas hero, whose good cause we both supported, until the whole North took it up in the second year of the Civil War."



THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON,
Who was "not afraid to find Emerson inorganic in structure, Holmes a trifler, and Hawthorne bloodless."

In the very full memoir published in the same journal we see his literary position treated by some anonymous hand, but with vigor and penetration. He is represented as having held himself "a humble relation to the men who were recreating American literature after Irving and Cooper." Tho he was a younger man than the members of the group of Brahmans, yet he "was not afraid to find Emerson inorganic in structure, Holmes a trifler, and Hawthorne bloodless." More:

"At the age of thirty-three Mr. Higginson sent his first contribution to *The Atlantic Monthly*, a paper on 'Saints and Their Bodies.' It was printed in the fifth number and won from Holmes the dictum that it was an admirable essay. This, before the war, marked the beginning of a literary life for young Mr. Higginson. The war itself was rather a solemn interlude. He wrote more for *The Atlantic* at that time than any other of its contributors. Holmes at once called him his 'young friend,' and the young friend was admitted to the company of the elect, as it was then represented in Town and Country Club, then 'skimming the cream of intellectual Boston at $5 a head,' the Atlantic Club, and its larger and more important coeval, the Saturday Club, the best-known of them all. Mr. Higginson gives an amusing picture of a dinner of one of these clubs—it seems to have been the Atlantic—organized in honor of Harriet Beecher Stowe, then at the pinnacle of her fame. Feminine contributors to the magazine, it seems, had never been invited to the club's dinners; but since they were having Mrs. Stowe, another member of her sex was provided, for companionship, in the person of Harriet Prescott Spofford. The Revere House was the scene of this solemn repast. Solemn it was. They were all a bit aghast, frivolous as they were, in the presence of the severe Mrs. Stowe, who had her views on all sorts of questions, notably the consumption of wine. The one remark that Mrs. Stowe made to her female companion was to ask the time of day. Holmes led her in, and Mr. Higginson escorted the younger lady author. Whittier and Higginson were the two men who habitually took no wine, and they suffered little. But Longfellow seems to have developed a thirst. Finally one brave spirit had his tumbler surreptitiously filled with a rosy fluid and others were quick to copy. Lowell shocked Mrs. Stowe by stoutly holding that 'Tom Jones' was the greatest novel, and at the other end of the table Holmes demonstrated to Dr. Stowe that swearing originated in the free use of sacred phrases by the clergy in the pulpit, and that there were whole families in Boston who had never been perceptibly affected by Adam's fall. Dr. and Mrs. Stowe were reported to have said afterward that while the company was very distinguished, the conversation was not what they had been led to expect."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

STOLYPINE AGAINST THE POPE

THE DECREE of the Pope against Modernism is not acceptable to the present Russian Government. While all Roman Catholic clergymen throughout Europe have been commanded by the Holy See to take an oath against the study or encouragement of modern Biblical criticism, or modern political ideas such as relate to Socialism or Feminism, Mr. Stolypine, the Russian Prime Minister, has forbidden the Catholic priests of Russia to take any such oath, and a meeting of the Catholic clergy of the diocese of Lubin, assembled in order to take the declaration, was dispersed by the police. It is not of course the question of Modernism that is at stake in Russia, says a writer in *The Continent* (Chicago). Mr. Stolypine's order is dictated by merely State and political reasons:

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EXTERIOR OF THE MOSQUE OF OMAR.

Which was originally a Christian church built over the rock on which, according to tradition, Abraham was about to begin the sacrifice of Isaac.

"It is well known that the Russian Government has never permitted the Holy See to communicate freely and directly with the Roman Catholic bishops and other clergy in Russia. All acts of the Vatican concerning Russia must be transmitted to the Catholic clergy through the medium of the Russian Minister of the Interior, who has charge of religious matters. Likewise, the reports of the Catholic clergy to the Holy See must pass through the Government offices. Even the contributions of Russian Catholics known as Peter's pence can not be sent directly to the Pope; they are transmitted through the Russian legation at the Vatican. When it is a matter of encyclicals or other papal acts of importance, there is still more reason for the Russian Government to enforce rigorously this principle which controls its attitude to all dissenting churches, especially the Roman Catholic; and to the present time the Vatican has conformed to this rule. It is through the representative of the Czar at the court of the Pope that encyclicals and other pontifical documents have been transmitted to the Russian episcopate."

The Continent declares that at the present time the Russian Cabinet and the Roman Curia are at daggers drawn. "The relations between the Vatican and the Russian Government are now as bad as possible." The following incident is cited as an example of this situation:

"A ukase appeared several years ago authorizing members of the Orthodox Church to change their creed and pass to the Roman Church. This ukase had in view especially the uniates —that is, the Catholics of the Greek rite who had united with Rome, but whom in late years the Russian Government had, by many methods, compelled to reenter orthodoxy. The latest ukase of Nicholas II. was designed to permit the uniates who had been converted to orthodoxy by force, to return to Catholicism, and many naturally profited by it. But to-day the Russian authorities display a pitiless severity, and annul in practise the liberal concessions made by the Czar. The passage from orthodoxy to a dissenting creed can be accomplished only by a series of long and tedious formalities. When one of these uniates who has returned to Catholicism has need of the ministry of a Catholic priest, for example, for marriage or for baptism, the Russian official immediately institutes an inquiry to learn whether all the formalities prescribed for return to the Catholic Church have been complied with to the letter. If one of these has been omitted, the Catholic priest who has, in good faith, performed the required rite (of remarriage or baptism, it may be) is at once fined or imprisoned. The person quoted adds that at the present time Russian prisons are filled with Polish priests whose only crime is that they have not refused the rites of their Church to the faithful who have asked for them."

The Vatican is complaining bitterly of the Russian Government's treatment of Catholics, and is particularly incensed with Mr. Sazonoff, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs under Stolypine. He has the handling of all diplomatic business between Rome and St. Petersburg, and the Italian ecclesiastical authorities have long ago learned to hate and distrust him. Of his record at Rome we read:

"The new Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs lived in Rome six years, first as counselor to the Russian embassy to the Vatican, then as minister resident. He left very unpleasant memories in the ecclesiastical world. He was accused —either justly or unjustly—not only of a lack of diplomatic courtesy, but also of a positive dislike to Catholicism. But the present condition is that it is directly with Sazonoff that the Vatican is compelled to transact business, since the Russian legation at the Holy See reports to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Will M. Sazonoff, who did not display much courtesy in his intercourse with the Roman prelates when he resided in Rome as representative of the Czar, be more complaisant as Minister of Foreign Affairs? Will he show himself more conciliating and more accommodating at St. Petersburg than he did at Rome? I believe that the Vatican has no illusion in this particular."

REVIVING THE CANTERBURY PILGRIMAGE—Medievalism is coming into favor in various ways in England, not only in ceremonies connected with the King's coronation, but in customs of religious observance. Good Friday was observed by a procession through London under the leadership of the Bishop of London, and so great was the interest aroused that now it is proposed to revive the Canterbury pilgrimage, making of it something of the character of a religious "retreat" combined with a few days in the open air. *The Pall Mall Gazette* thus sets forth the scheme of the procession, starting at the Tabard Inn at Southwark and proceeding to the Abbey of St. Augustine and the tomb of Becket:

"The distance is about sixty miles, and the way full of religious and historical interest; Watling Street is its name. Chaucer has preserved for us the itinerary of his famous company:

> Lo, Depeford, and it is half wey pryme·
> Lo, Grenewych, ther many a shrewe is inne . . .
> Lo! Rouchestre stant heer fast by! . . .
> Before I come to Sidenbourne.

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"Thence it ran through Boghton-under-Blee to Harbledown.

> Woot ye nat where ther stant a litel toun,
> Which that y-cleped is Bobbe-up-and-Doun,
> Under the Blee in Canterbury wey?

"At Harbledown first came in sight the huge gilt figure set upon the Angel Steeple, and there the travelers would dismount and finish their pilgrimage afoot.

"According to Chaucer, and, indeed, to tradition older than the end of the fourteenth century, April was a favorite month for setting out upon a pious journey, but the anniversaries in December and July of the saint's murder and translation long drew great crowds to Canterbury, especially when a jubilee gave the event increased importance. On at least one such occasion the pilgrims numbered 100,000, and the victuallers, we are told, did a roaring trade in wine at eightpence a gallon and halfpenny loaves; but that was the fifteenth, not the twentieth, century.

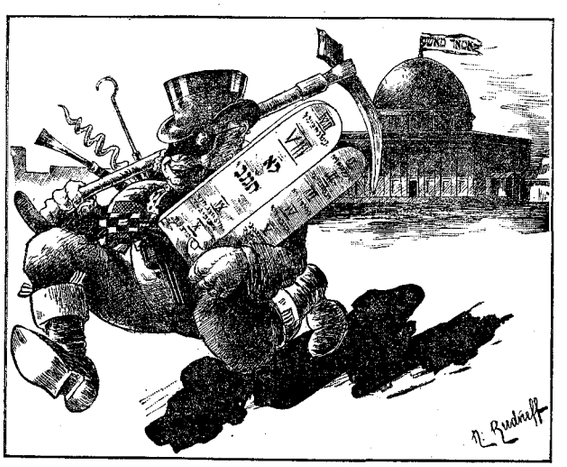
"Such a journey to Canterbury carried out to-day under the countenance and active assistance of the heads of the English Church would be of real use to English people. The criticism is often leveled at us, and not without reason, that as a nation we are indifferent to our Church, for the reason that we know next to nothing of its history; the journey would help to remove the reproach. The experiment is worth making. Why not?"

FILCHING SACRED RELICS

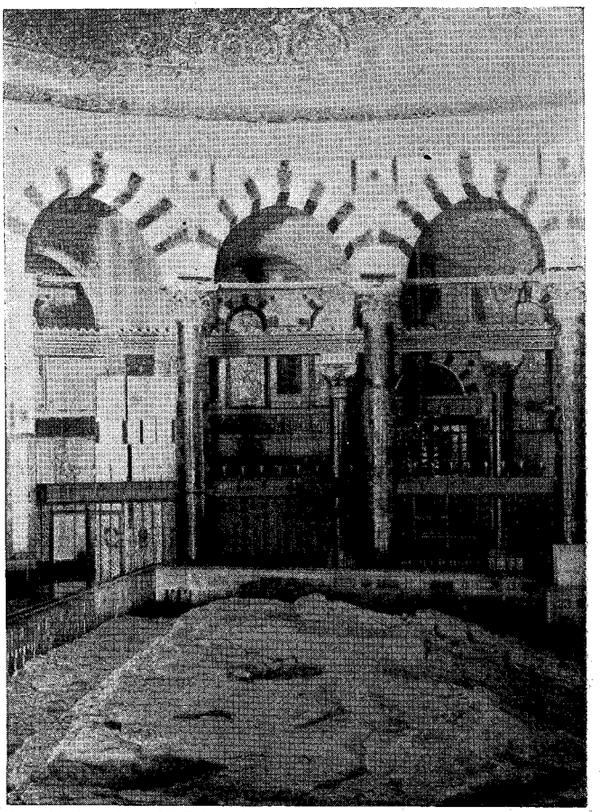
DISPATCHES from Jerusalem indicate that a diplomatic tangle involving England and America with the Turkish Government is impending, due to a rash foray in archeology made by an Anglo-American syndicate of excavators. Report, heightened perhaps by more or less wild surmise, credits this body with having dug beneath the Mosque of Omar for sacred relics, with which the whole digging party decamped. The members of the expedition, with their prizes, embarked at Jaffa, says a dispatch to the New York *Evening Post*. "They went aboard a yacht which had been awaiting them, and set sail before the people of Jerusalem learned what they had done." The promoters of the expedition hoped to discover the Ark of the Covenant and the seven-branched candlestick of the old Hebrew temple, so it is reported from London, "but a Constantinople dispatch of to-day (May 4) says it is believed that the explorers found Solomon's crown, his sword, and his ring and an ancient manuscript of the Bible." The inhabitants of Jerusalem were thrown into a riotous frenzy by the reports, so we read, with this also:

"Azmy Bey, the Turkish Governor, was mobbed on the streets for supposed complicity in the profanation, and was hooted as 'a pig.' The mosque has been closed and is closely guarded pending the arrival from Constantinople of officers of the Government, who will make an investigation.

"The expedition worked for two years on a large scale, beginning at the village of Siloam, which lies at the southeastern end of Jerusalem, on the southern slope of the Mount of Olives, overlooking the Valley of Kedron and the pool of Siloam. The explorers are credited with having excavated a passage from the pool of Siloam toward the place where once stood Solomon's Temple, built in 1012 B.C., pillaged and restored, and finally destroyed by Titus in 70 A.D. Failing to reach the relics sought in this manner, the explorers, according to the alleged confessions of the guards of the mosque, bribed the guards, entered the mosque, and, after digging on six nights, spirited away the treasures, 'the whereabouts of which,' says an Arabic paper, 'none knew except God and these English.'



"THOU SHALT NOT STEAL."
—Rudneff in the *Warheit* (Jewish, New York).



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INTERIOR OF THE MOSQUE OF OMAR.

Instead of pavement one sees the sacred rock beneath which the exploring party are said to have found the crown and scepter of King Solomon and other treasures.

"Mystery surrounds the expedition, whose operations have been of such magnitude as to make evident that a large sum of money was invested. It is reported that wealthy Englishmen and Americans formed a syndicate, of which the Duchess of Marlborough was a member, on the report of the discovery of the location of the relics by Scandinavian investigators."

It seems incredible to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* that "any of the sacred vessels of the Temple should remain," and most of the other features of the story are declared equally unbelievable. "What we may safely conclude is that modern archeological investigation in Jerusalem has aroused local antagonisms. The rest sounds apocryphal." *The Evening Post* appends this note on the history of the Church which is said to cover the only bit of ground not already searched for treasure, and access to this remaining bit was to be had only through the mosque. We read:

"The Mosque of Omar was originally a Christian church of the Byzantine style, and is built around the sacred rock, upon which, according to tradition, Abraham was about to sacrifice his son Isaac. When the Moslems conquered Jerusalem, they turned the Byzantine basilica into a mosque and named it after the great second calif, whose daughter, Hafsa, was a wife of Mohammed. But, in transforming the edifice, the Moslems did not destroy the wonderful work of the old Christians, and to-day the walls and the drum of the dome are covered with

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beautiful Byzantine mosaics of different dates, and the windows are filled with splendidly colored glass.

"Its position on the great plateau, which was once the platform of Solomon's Temple, where the Jews made their last fight against the legionaries of Titus at the time of the conquest and destruction of Jerusalem in 70 A.D., is a very commanding one. Its minarets and the soaring bulk of the dome—'The Dome of the Rock,' as it is called, or Kubbet-es-Sakhra, to give it the Arabic equivalent—are visible from any point within the walls, and in fact are one of the first landmarks of the Holy City that are glimpsed by the traveler's eye. In shape, the mosque is an octagon, 66 feet to a side, with four porches and a range of graceful pointed windows, encrusted with colored Persian tiles. The interior has two concentric ranges of columns and piers, the central range supporting the drum of the dome, which is 97 feet high, and 65 feet in diameter."

A FIXT DATE FOR EASTER

SO MANY business, educational, social, and personal events depend upon the dates for Lent and Easter, that the extreme variations often cause serious difficulties, and there is a movement afoot in England to substitute a fixt date for the movable one. Some see no reason why Easter should be governed by the phases of the moon any more than Christmas, but the defenders of the present order hold that it would be sacrilege to subordinate Easter to the whims of personal convenience, and change the Church calendar to suit worldly demands. April 14 in every year will become the date for Easter in England if the Calendar Reform Bill now pending before the House of Commons becomes a law. This will evidently make Easter come on a week-day oftener than on Sunday. An English Member of Parliament, Robert Pearce, in writing in the London *Daily Chronicle* on the inconveniences of a variable date for Easter, complains that the variation "affects, of course, Lent, Whitsuntide, the Boat Race, the Derby and Ascot." As if this were not calamity enough, he goes on to point out that "it shifts the social and fashionable seasons most inconveniently by an early or late Lent." And this is not all:

"It upsets the financial year of Great Britain and Ireland, which ends on March 31, bringing sometimes two Easters into one financial year, and sometimes a year without an Easter at all. The value of statistics is much injured in consequence. It inconveniences the commercial and financial worlds in several ways. In all manufacturing centers Whitsuntide is observed as a holiday by the many thousands of the wage-earning classes, and the dislocation of business contracts and engagements occasioned thereby is not only extremely inconvenient, but often occasions much loss. Similar troubles beset Bills of Exchange. The world of fashion throughout all classes is much affected. At Eastertide all classes from the humblest to the most luxurious usually provide fresh clothes and fresh window-curtains, and freshen up their homes. An early or late Easter makes serious differences in these domestic matters.

"The schools and universities, including the elementary, secondary, and public schools, are terribly upset by the shifting Easter dividing the best of the educational year into unequal and inconvenient parts. . . . . .

"The marvel is, that with all these inconveniences, Easter has not long ago been fixt, and it would have been a happy thing if the Council of Nice had been guided by the solar year alone and not attempted the impossible combination of a luni-solar year. The motions of the earth and moon are incommeasurable, and the stability of the orbits of both depend on this incommeasurableness. In this as in other things progress depends on the play of forces in unstable equilibrium. Knowledge, however, in 325 A.D. was not equal to the settlement of Easter, and it was at the mercy of Pagan usages and the Ptolemaic cosmogony. Still, the effort of Julius Cæsar, Constantine the Great, and Pope Gregory, and in Great Britain of Lord Chesterfield in 1752, may well be now completed by the British House of Commons affirming the desirability of fixing Easter and reforming the calendar."

The mention of these obscure and antique forces whose dicta we now accept, makes it of interest to remind ourselves how it all comes about. Says *The Chronicle*:

"The Christian Churches from the early times of the Christian era have been engaged, now and again, in the effort to fix appropriately the date for the celebration annually of the greatest religious fact of the Christian faith—viz., the Resurrection. This has been done mainly by changes in the calendar. Hitherto, tho approaches have been made to accuracy, they have partially failed for want of sufficient scientific information. One great accord has, however, prevailed in Christendom—viz., that the first day of the week should be chosen for the anniversary. Before the Council of Nicæa, in 325 A.D., there were diversities in this respect. Those Christians who had been Jews preferred the feast of the Passover as the better date regardless of the first day of the week, while such Christians as had not been Jews preferred that the first day of the week should be fixt upon. And this view prevailed at the Council of Nice, and has gradually become the custom throughout Christendom.

"The choice of the particular Sunday, to give the first day of the week its Anglo-Saxon pagan name, created much difficulty which has not hitherto been surmounted. The Council of Nice desired that the Sunday should, disregarding the Jewish Passover, be the one nearest after the full moon on or after the vernal equinox. The choice was left to the astronomers at Alexandria, then the center of learning. They were to fix the day and certify it to the Bishop of Alexandria, who was to inform the Bishop of Rome and he to communicate it to Western Christendom. As to the full moon the astronomers were guided by the cycle of the Greek pagan Meton as amended by the Greek pagan Calippus, who flourished long before the Christian era. The full moon in question was not, as is well known, the natural full moon but one calculated under the Metonic-Calippic cycle, and it deviates from the natural full moon as much sometimes as two days. Under these rules the Sunday chosen varies between March 22 and April 29.

"For various reasons, chiefly imperfect knowledge, the celebration of the Resurrection varied even under this rule in different parts of Christendom, so that, for example, in the year 387 A.D. it was celebrated in Gaul on March 21, in Italy on April 18, and in Egypt a week later. A reformation of the rule in 541 A.D. was not adopted till 669 A.D. in Britain, and an English Saxon monarch observed Easter on one day and his queen on another. When Pope Gregory XIII. in 1582 reformed the calendar the Greek Church adhered to the Julian calendar and do so still, so that in Russia and other Eastern countries it is still celebrated eleven or twelve days later than in Western Europe, North and South America, and the rest of the Christian world."

MR. TAFT ON JEWISH PREJUDICE—Clubland in Washington has been agitated by a reference of President Taft to the question of Jewish exclusion. His words were a part of an address before the B'nai B'rith and are supposed to refer to the recent blackballing of Martin W. Littleton and Senator Watson by the Metropolitan Club of Washington and of Collector Loeb by the Union League of New York. The President said:

"I believe, and I am proud of the fact, that the Jews in America enjoy an equality that they have in only a few other countries of the world. I don't mean to say that there are not racial prejudices here; I don't mean to say that there are not social clubs and other places where the small-headed men who occasionally get into a directory manifest their greatness by using a blackball and shutting out men of importance in the community; but, my friends, while it is aggravating and exasperating, still it is not the worst thing that could happen. I have had it happen to friends of mine—Gentiles—who have been kept out of clubs by people who are not worthy to button up their shoes, and who have no standing save in clubs. It is aggravating, I agree, but a man is what he is by reason of his respect for himself, and if he knows that some one who affects to snub him and look down upon him is not worthy—if he knows that that person is not his equal and he cultivates any of the philosophy that he ought to call to his aid—he will have the advantage over his small-brained and narrow-minded critic always.

"I did not come here to make a speech. I came here to second the motion for a memorial to the Jew [Haym Salomon] who stood by Robert Morris and financed the Revolution, the friend of Kosciusko and of Pulaski, both of whom have monuments here—a man who apparently gave all he had, for he had nothing when he died."

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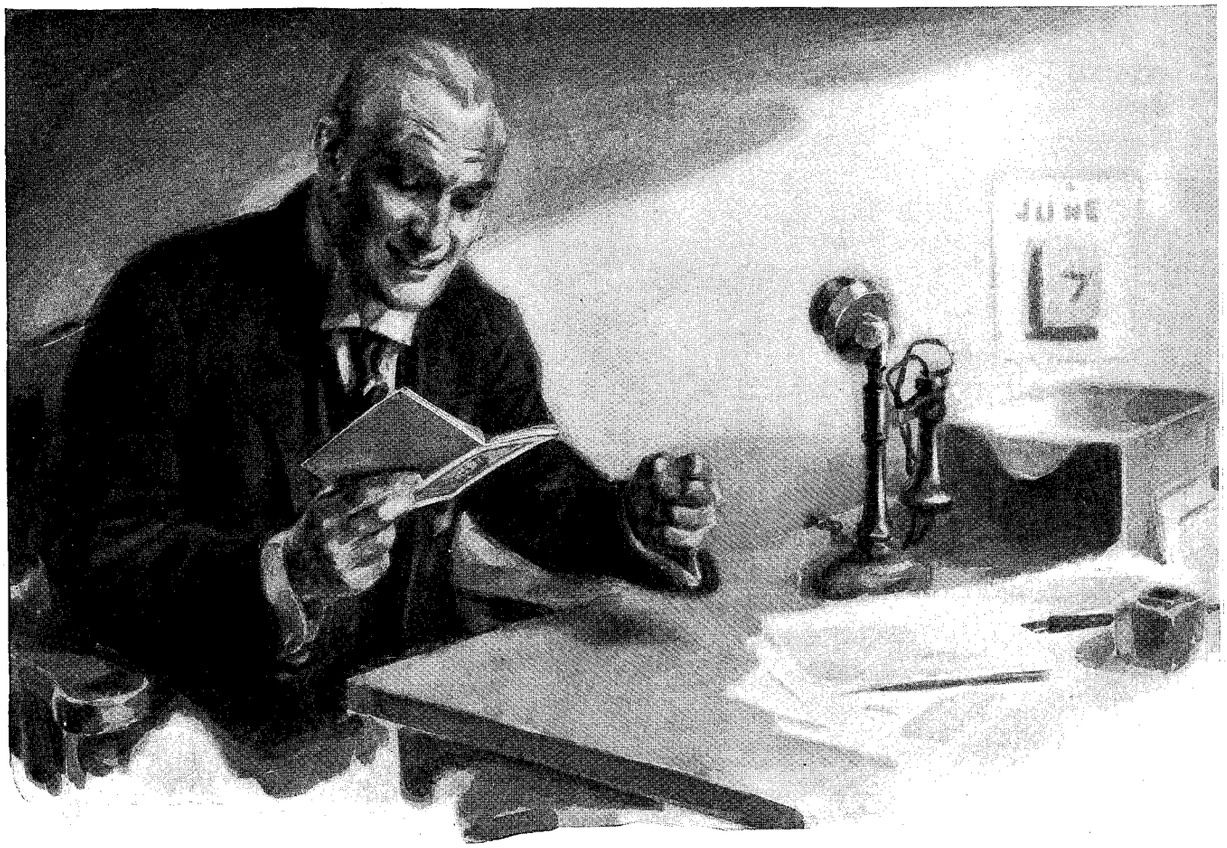

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CURRENT POETRY

"WHAT," said William Blake once, "What, when the sun rises, do you see? A round disk of fire, something like a guinea? O, no, no, I see an innumerable company of the heavenly host crying, 'Holy, Holy, Holy, is the Lord God Almighty!'"

There is something of this same incandescent imagination and clairvoyant vision in the poems of Anna Hempstead Branch, collected in a new book called "Rose of the Wind" (Houghton Mifflin Company)—a book that is of the very elect and one that has enthused the critics. "A woman who bids fair to rank as the Mrs. Browning of America," says Edwin Markham in the New York *American*. "That is a shining year in which a great poet first stands revealed!" exclaims the reviewer in *Current Literature*. Jessie B. Rittenhouse, in *The Times Review of Books* is even more appreciative, "The 'Wedding Feast' is the most unique and powerful piece of imagination since Coleridge. It touches the standard of greatness established by the high traditions of the English masters."

Overpraise is a depressing thing, and to our minds this enthusiasm is slightly overdrawn. We admire the poetry of Anna Hempstead Branch, but we are forced to make some strong reservations. This new volume is sealed of the tribe of romanticists by every grace of heart and soul. The author's mysticism, her sibylline insight, her transcendentalism suggest Emerson. But in one respect she differs widely from the master. If Emerson was a mystic, he at least kept both feet planted hard on solid earth. He was a Yankee Plato, who never let go the string of his balloon—while this author and poet looses the strings of all her balloons and they go soaring and circling and shining up into the metaphysical heavens.

In the most ambitious poem, called "Nimrod," we walk on shifting sands. Solid substances are dissolved under our feet by the terrible clairvoyance of the author. We are led through strange, nebulous imaginings that can not be bounded by thought. Every commonest object is a vessel of bright mystery—we move in an uncertain world of dreams, mirages, shadows, and vapors—and at last we close the book, relieved to get back to commonplace realities and to hear the friendly rumble of a cart outside the windows.

True, this book is full of poetic stuff, but the poems are bound to the visible world only by the thinest gossamer threads, and they violate the supreme law of art, which is lucidity.

The Wedding Feast

BY ANNA HEMPSTEAD BRANCH

. . . . . .

That god rode forth upon my mind
He perched upon my affrighted wit,
As meteors bristling in the wind
Amid their shining plumage sit.

I felt his glance around me stream
His flaming hair flew over me.
His eyes laid hold upon my dream
And made me see as he did see.

When like great steeds appalled at night
My astonished eyes would rear and run,
He set his bit upon my sight
And made it drive into the sun.

He scourged it down into the dust.
He drove it down into the stone.
It ran as ridden creatures must
On magic journeys bound alone.

With blood and sweat my wits were wet.
He raced them through a solid wall.
It was a dream I might forget,
A dimness that was not at all.

A soft, a pale, a silent thing,
My face did cleave and set it by,
And underneath its cloudy wing
I heard its separate atoms sing
Like the great stars in the sky.

For what is large and what is small
To spiritual eyes?
The great Lord careth not at all
For the dream that men call size.

But what thou dost, that art thou. Lo,
The atoms that rehearse
Their orbits in the stone are vast
As an eoned universe.

The pebble has a curious will
That in my hand doth lie.
It seems as motionless and still
As the zenith in the sky.

It seems to make not any sound.
It does not hum nor sing.
It keeps a helpless simple round.
Yet is a fearful thing.

Its molecules weave in and out,
They leap, they plunge, they dive.
Up from dark gulfs they whirl about
As if they were alive.

They live, they dance, they burn, they die,
Their Judgment Days draw on apace!
Between their smallest atoms lie
Oceans of darkest space.

Those atoms ache, they groan, they quake,
They hiss, they plunge, they roar!
And I that hold a silent stone
Lift up a living war.

It does not burst, it does not shake,
Nor fly dispersed in grains of sand.
Its shape is folded over it,
Like a divine great hand.

It is the hand that lies so still!
It never sets them by.
A shape serene, but under it
Those whirling atoms dance and flit
Like the quick stars in the sky!

This earth; it is not as it seems.
It is the strangest place!
Once did I run on solid stones,
But now I trod on space.

On empty gulfs of space trod I!
Worlds were beneath my feet,
And many a brightly speeding sky
And heaven spreaded sweet.

"Thou magic sprite, fearfully bright,
Now have I wandered far.
What are these gulfs of roaring night
Wherein whirls many a flaming star?"
"*Substance, before thy mortal sight,*
Shows all things as they are."

"What is this world so green, so fair,
That hovers brightly over me?"
"*It is the atom in the air*
Too small for human eye to see.

"*Behold, its forests and its lakes,*
Its mountains and its rugged scar
And like a bristling mane it shakes
Lights of innumerable stars.

"*It has its sunrise beautiful*
On shining mountains morning pale.
And many a praying temple stands
In many a quiet vale.

"*Its magic towns are brightly set*
Amid the spacious air.
Your heavy earth is the varying breeze
That sweetly hovers there,
Your mountains and your solid seas
To them are purest air.

(*Continued on page* 1062.)

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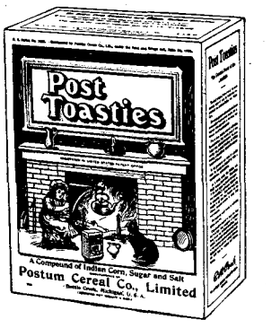

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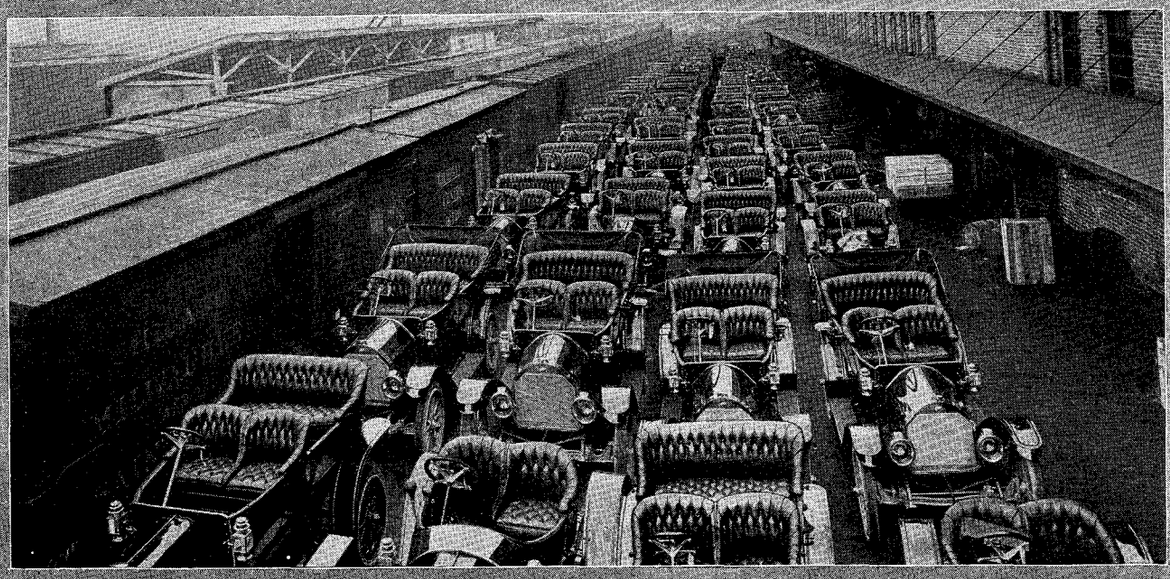

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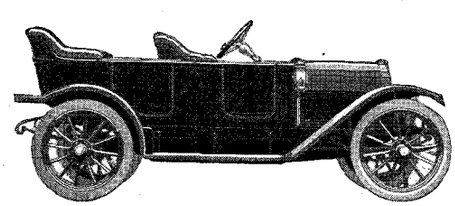

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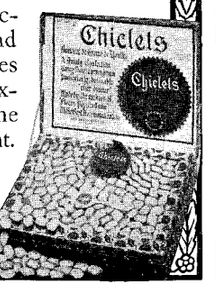

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(Continued from page 1060.)

"Their casements open on the gale
But none of them are seen.
Another earth, another sky,
Strange gardens sweetly green!

"No siege to them was ever laid.
Unseen their bulwarks are.
With gulfs of nearness are they stayed
As distance stays the star."

"You can not see their flashing eyes.
Their songs and prayers you can not hear.
Oh, they seem further than the skies
Because they are so near.

"A world within your world doth lie,
Hidden from mortal men.
Another world in that is furled
And a thousand worlds again."

* * * * * *

Ere the Golden Bowl Is Broken

BY ANNA HEMPSTEAD BRANCH

He gathered for His own delight
The sparkling waters of my soul.
A thousand creatures, bubbling bright—
He set me in a golden bowl.

From the deep cisterns of the earth
He bade me up—the shining daughter—
And I am exquisite with mirth,
A brightening and a sunlit water.

The wild, the free, the radiant one,
A happy bubble I did glide.
I poised my sweetness to the sun
And there I sleeked my silver side.

Sometimes I lifted up my head
And globed the moonlight with my hands,
Or thin as flying wings I spread
Angelic wildness through the sands.

Then, woven into webs of light,
I breathed, I sighed, I laughed aloud,
And lifting up my pinions bright
I shone in Heaven, a bird-white cloud.

Then did I dance above the mead,
And through the crystal fields would run,
And from my scarlet splendors breed
The golden thunders of the sun.

Beneath the whitening stars I flew
And floated moon-like on the breeze,
Or my frail heart was pierced through
With sharp sweet flowers of the trees.

Of giant crags I bear the scars,
And I have swept along the gale,
Such multitudes as are the stars,
My myriad faces rapt and pale.

As savage creatures strong and free
Make wild the jungle of the wood,
The starry powers that sport in me
Habit my silver solitude.

From out my smallness, soft as dew,
That utter fastness, stern and deep,
Terrible meanings look at you
Like visions from the eyes of sleep.

I can not leap—I can not run—
I only glimmer, soft and mild,
A limpid water in the sun,
A sparkling and a sunlit child.

What stranger ways shall yet be mine
When I am spilled, you can not see.
But now you laugh to watch me shine,
And smooth the hidden stars in me.

Lightly you stroke my silver wing—
The folded carrier of my soul.
A soft, a shy, a silent thing,
A water in a golden bowl!

The Standard Dictionary shows all the various shades of meaning of words, and contains "all the living words in the English language."

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

GUSTAVO MADERO'S VIEWS ON DIAZ

CONTRARY to the ideas of many who do not know, Latin Americans do not live to fight, but rather are most times forced to fight to live. And this is true, says Madero, of "our Mexico" as well as the rest. Edward Marshall, after first obtaining an interview with General Carter, the American commander, crossed "quickly" the Rio Grande and stood face to face with Francisco Madero, the rebel chief. But Francisco showed little inclination to be either observed or interviewed, leaving such unsoldierly "details" to his brother, Gustavo, the "financier" of the present rising. Gustavo is a big man, the physical antithesis of his brother, and only like him in his common hatred of Diaz—the "ex-patriot." The following account is culled from the Philadelphia *PublicvLedger*, to which Mr. Marshall is contributing a series of articles on things Mexican and otherwise.

Gustavo was talking:

"You do not know Diaz," he went on slowly. "He really is wonderful—Diaz!

"Diaz," he continued, after he had said some things about the President of Mexico which I do not print, "is a very great comedian.

"He is truly a great comedian. . . . His stage has been Mexico, and from it he has fooled the world."

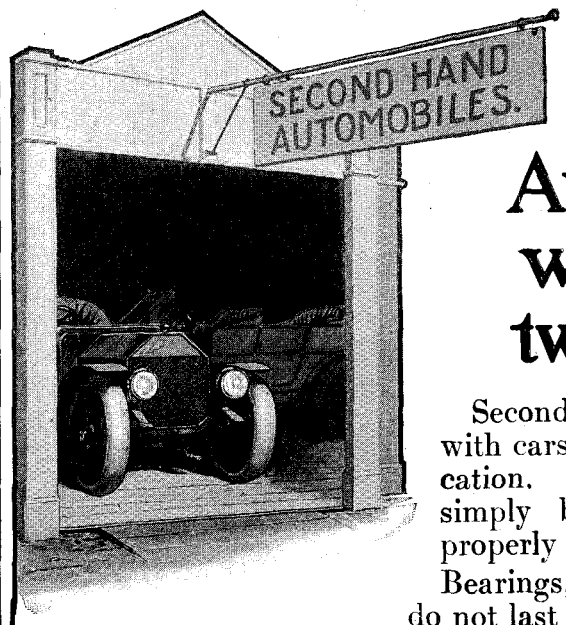
In what way? Gustavo was asked.

He shrugged his shoulders. "In ten thousand ways." He smoked a moment, now, in silence. "But principally in the way that he has made the world outside think him humane—think him a man who, risen from the people, loves the people tenderly. It is not quite true. He loves—he is quite capable of a great love; but only for one object, and that object is—himself.

"You know," he said, a moment later, "we call him 'El crocodilo,' and that means 'the crocodile.' Tears come to his eyes at hearing of a tale about some cruelty—tears come to his eyes, and with one hand he raises up a handkerchief to wipe those tears away, but with the other hand he holds a pen to sign his name upon some document which will perpetrate a hundred cruelties a hundred times as cruel as the cruelty which has just made him weep. . . . Up in the United States it may be that there are people who merely shrug their shoulder when they read of it, and exclaim: 'Ah, another Latin-American revolution! Well, what of it!' Then they turn to read about what happened, possibly, the night before at the Grand Opera.

"Well, it is not exactly that. The Mexicans have not been victims of the 'revolution habit,' as I have heard Americans, with some truth, describe some people of the Latin-American States. We have been peaceful, law-abiding people—scarcely citizens, most of us, for we have not had the rights of citizenship as they are known elsewhere in the world.

"Liberty! Now listen. I was sent to jail when they had not a charge to make against me save that I had talked with a Federal General whom they suspected. It happened that in putting me into the prison they were right from their own points of view, because, really, I was certainly opposed to them. But that they



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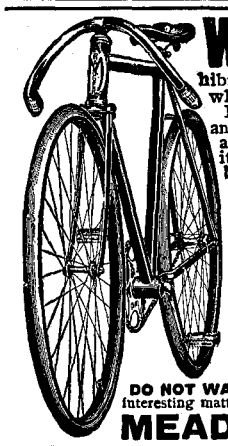

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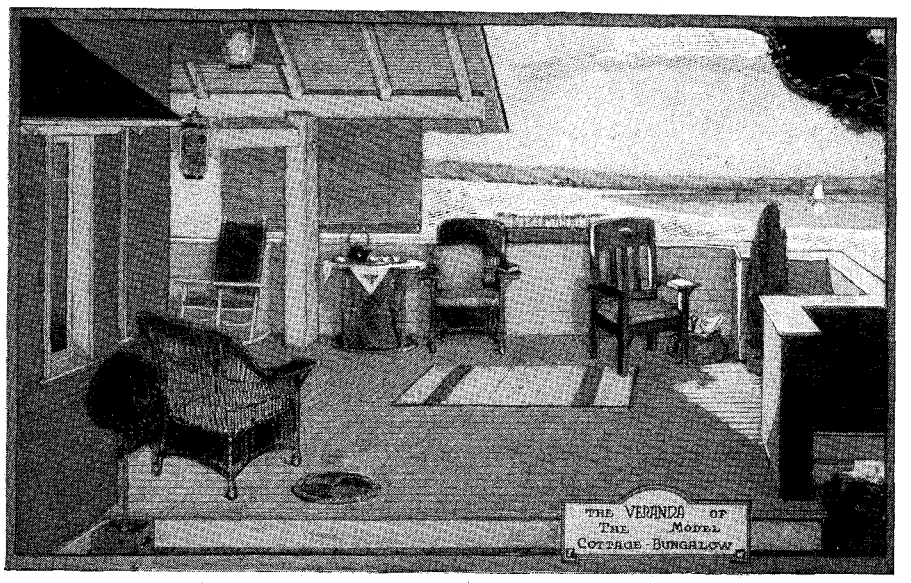

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were not sure of at the time. They only knew that I had talked with the suspected man."

Madero is a very handsome man. That seems to be a peculiarity of successful revolutionists, and whether they win in the end or not, the Maderos have surely been successful in creating revolution. Now he threw back that particularly handsome head and chuckled.

"If you were put in jail upon suspicion, how did you, of all men, get away again?" I asked.

"I laughed myself out of the prison," he said jovially. "I treated all the charges which were brought against me as quite too absurd to be taken seriously. They finally became convinced that this view was the right one, and released me."

Now his voice rolled out in a very hearty peal of merriment.

"That was six months since, and they are sorry now that I got out."

Madero had been in the Belen jail, and maintains that at that time two per cent. of the entire population of Mexico were in one jail or another. He continues:

"If in New York the same percentage was locked up the city would have 80,000 of its citizens behind the bars. It is not reasonable to think, is it, that so many citizens are malefactors? Mexicans, in general, are as law-abiding as the citizens of any other country. They are not uniquely vicious. Therefore it must be that quite a number of that vast horde of confined men were innocent. Well, where innocence is cast into prison, there, friend, tyranny is found. Is it not so? It is against that tyranny that we revolt in Mexico. . . .

"Of the fifty men in the cell in which I was confined," Madero went on, presently, "forty had been sentenced to be shot by Telesforo Ocampo. That group of men condemned to die was interesting as a sample of the justice dealt out there in Mexico. This man, Ocampo, appeared to take real pleasure in condemning men to death. He it was who bet a dinner with some friends that, the very night the bet was made, he would condemn a man to death. He won the bet, of course. It rested with him purely and simply. He could always send a man to death! Wait; let me give you this man's photograph." He fumbled among his papers and found a postcard with the portrait of this judge and a brief story of the episode, printed both in Spanish and in English, underneath the portrait. "It has been very popular in this country among Mexicans," he said. "Thousands of them have been used." He laughed. "Of course, we do not put so many of them in the mails in Mexico. The man who mailed one or received one there might be the subject of another dinner bet."

But such things have not caused the war—they are merely the incidents. Says Madero:

"As long as we could live, no matter with what great discomforts, with what terrible accompaniment of tragedy, we patiently or stupidly endured. We have sprung into revolution only when conditions have become so terrible that the great mass of the people can not provide themselves, unmolested, with the plain necessities of life; when they see their wives and children suffer because they are not permitted to—

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in peace and safety and without oppression by their labor—provide for them sufficient means of sustenance.

"Injustices of taxation have done more, perhaps, to drive us to plain desperation than any other one thing has. The system has been such that only the small favored few have been enabled to progress. The ordinary citizen can make no headway toward prosperity, no matter how eternally and how efficiently he may strive for it. Human effort has demanded its reward; in Mexico it has not had it; there, as elsewhere, when it does not get at least a small proportion of it, it will rise and smite and take for its own self its own."

THE LEADER OF THE PORTUGUESE ROYALISTS

IF Portugal becomes so progressive as to adopt the "recall," and should recall President Braga to private life and Manuel to the throne, as some predict, no honor in Manuel's gift will be too high for Captain Paivo Couceiro. Refusing to be tempted by the most flattering offers from the Republican Government, he prefers to live an exile in Spain, working for the restoration of his young King. To the imagination of the Portuguese royalists he is the personification of trust, tradition, and temerity, and the correspondent of the London *Outlook*, dwelling upon the wave of enthusiasm that Couceiro's most recent manifesto has aroused, thinks that their imagination may not be so far astray. He recollects, also, how on that disastrous day of October 5, 1910, when the storm of rebellion broke loose, he was one of the few royalist soldiers who did his duty, and did it well.

He was on foot, fighting throughout all those thirty-six hours, thus behaving in a very different manner from so many others on whom the monarchy had bestowed high office, but who, when the moment of trial came, manifested the most extreme cowardice. Those who still remained faithful to the cause which represented eight centuries of glorious traditions concentrated all their hopes in that heroic figure. When defeat came, Paivo Couceiro accepted it with the pride and dignity of a Roman, and went into retirement. He at once sent in his resignation as an officer of the army, but the new Government refused to accept it. He persisted, however, in his determination to resign, despite all the blandishments of the new régime, which was exceedingly anxious to have the support of his prestige, and showed that he could not be bribed, even by bribes which few ambitious soldiers could resist, into embracing a cause which he detested. For months the strongest possible pressure was brought to bear on him. He is too proud to tell how great are the prizes which were offered to him, and the public knows nothing of the temptations to which he was exposed. He only saw the new régime marching toward inevitable civil war, and trampling down, on the way, the rights of the great majority of the nation.

In America this attitude is a hard one to understand, but the mind of the loyal Portuguese grasps it readily. It was the only possible point of view which Captain Couceiro could entertain.

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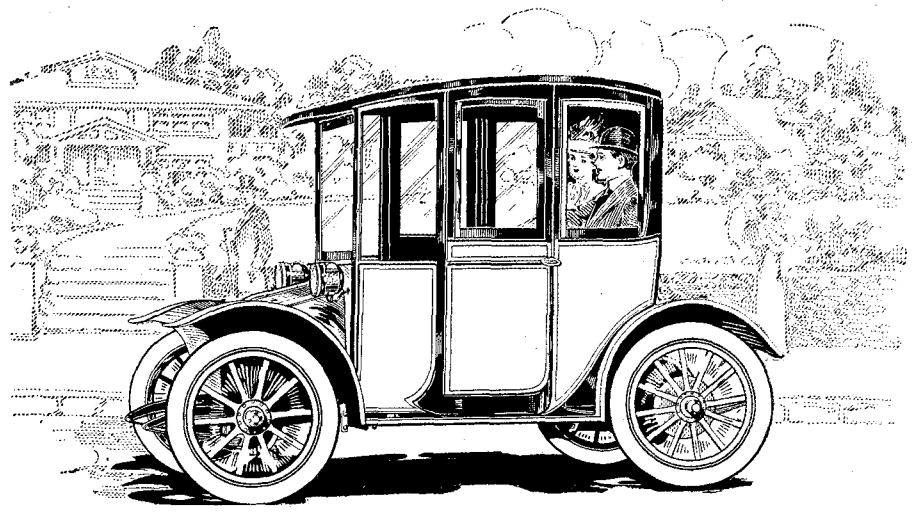

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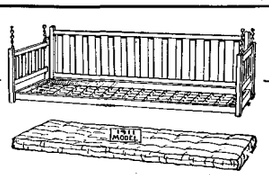

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Complete with green denim cushion and chains ready for hanging. Made of hardwood finished green, mission or natural white maple.

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He frankly declared to the Provisional Government that he was dissatisfied with the situation and that he desired to be freed from his duty, as a soldier, to obey the constituted authorities. He declared his conviction, founded on many facts, that the Republic not only meant immediate danger for the independence of the nation, but did not correspond to the wishes of the majority. He asked that for the actual Government there should be substituted another, an impartial Government, which should take a referendum of the people as to the form of the régime which they preferred. Whatever the result of that plebiscite might prove to be, he undertook to regard it as the supreme expression of the national will. It is unnecessary to say that this proposal, a proposal worthy of the noble spirit with which it originated, found no support from the President, who knows better than any man in Portugal what would be the result of such a plebiscite. On learning of the rejection of his proposal, Paivo Couceiro declared that he would stay in Lisbon for twenty-four hours, and would then, if not arrested, take whatever steps seemed good to him. The twenty-four hours having passed without the Government deciding to apprehend him, Couceiro left for Spain, where he at once began an active propaganda for the restoration of the Monarchy.

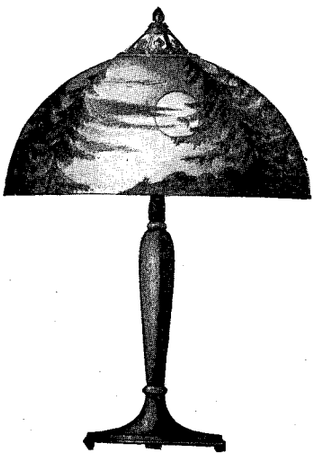
His first act, upon crossing the frontier, was to publish a manifesto explaining his attitude.

He said that Spain, being convinced that she would have in the Portuguese Republic an impossible neighbor, was, in conjunction with England, preparing to intervene. This being the case, a monarchical restoration seemed to him to be the sole means of safeguarding the national independence. He emphasized the advisability of sparing the country the horrors of a civil war, by taking a poll of the people on the question of the régime which the country preferred. He approved of the Provisional Government's social legislation, but disapproved of all its other dictatorial proceedings. He gave instances to prove that the republican régime was only increasing the lack of discipline and the spirit of anarchy which is one of the Portuguese people's greatest defects. He exprest his conviction that the only sort of government which could solve in a few months all the difficulties of the situation was a resolute military government of an impartial character.

This manifesto was at once seized by order of the Government, which at the same time intimated to the few newspapers still left in the country that they were not to make the faintest reference to it. Despite this prohibition, the document in question enjoys a large circulation, as did the Bishops' Pastoral and the Jesuit manifesto, both of which the Provisional Government had likewise placed upon their index.

Paivo Couceiro is at present in Vigo on the northern frontier, where there are also concentrated hundreds of Portuguese exiles.

The Portuguese Government has several times requested the Spanish authorities to break up this nest of fugitives, but, so far, its representations have not been very well attended to, and it has every reason to believe that Spain is in favor of this anti-republican movement. This being the case,



For the Bride

To have the wedding gifts distinctive, lasting, valued, cherished in future years—that's the thing.

The artistic Handel lamps (for electricity, gas or oil) solve the question. Not ordinary so-called artistic lamps, but veritable gems of lamp construction.

Lamps made by those to whom the making of them is a joy and an art.

Striking beauty of design, originality, unquestionable utility—make Handel lamps gifts that are rated among the bride's choicest possessions.

The name "Handel" on the lamp is a guarantee of artistic individuality, of perfect color harmony—and the bride knows it.

No. 5345, illustrated above, sells for $25.

In nearly every city and town leading jewelers and lighting fixture dealers sell Handel lamps. If your dealer does not sell them send us his name. We will refer you to one who does sell Handel lamps.

Whether or not a dealer in your town sells Handel lamps, we will make it easy for you to procure them. Prices range from $15 to $150.

Write for illustrated booklet, "Suggestions for Good Lighting." It shows many styles of Handel lamps for oil, gas or electricity.

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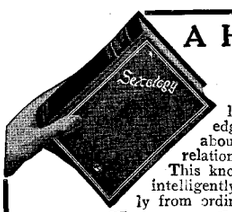

A Happy Marriage

Depends largely on a knowledge of the whole truth about self and sex and their relation to life and health. This knowledge does not come intelligently of itself, nor correctly from ordinary everyday sources.

Sexology

(*Illustrated*)

by William H. Walling, A.M., M.D., imparts in a clear, wholesome way, in one volume:

Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Impart to His Son.
Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Wife Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Impart to Her Daughter.
Medical Knowledge a Wife Should Have.

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Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents
Puritan Pub. Co., 777 Perry Bldg., Phila., Pa.

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the Provisional Government decided to take steps to safeguard itself, so far as lay in its power, against a royalist insurrection in the north or an armed incursion of Paivo Couceiro from across the frontier. With that object in view it dispatched to Oporto a war-vessel manned entirely by the officers and sailors who proved their disloyalty on October 5. It has also reinforced its garrisons in the north with southern troops, whom it regards as trustworthy. We may soon see if its reliance on them is justified.

AN ESCAPE FROM SHARKS

EVER since Aristotle's time, when two men descended into "deep water" in a "kettle," diving has been a dangerous affair. The divers' dangers are threefold: he is in danger descending, for then he may be literally "swallowed" by the pressure of the internal air; and he is in danger ascending, for then he is subject to the "bends," which, if the exact opposite, is exactly as bad; and, if neither "swallowed" nor "bent" by the atmospheric pressure, he is frequently in danger of both from some passing whale or man-eating shark. The modern diver is rigged up with a telephonic apparatus, which serves him in good stead, but up to a few years ago the diver had been forced to depend wholly upon tugs at the life line to communicate with those above. This was true in the case of George Means, whose story is told in *The Scientific American*. He recounts:

It was in the Gulf of Mexico, and I had to go down to look up the condition of the *Bella Marta*, sunk two years before, and supposed to contain a good deal of coin. The water was only nine fathoms, and I did not expect much trouble, but I got it. I had a good man on the line, and thought my pump was all right, yet from the first I experienced difficulty in getting air. It was found out afterward that there was a leaky valve. I pulled for more, and for a while it came better; then I got to work in earnest. The water was as clear as a bell, and I didn't have any difficulty at all in finding the hull, altho she was half-covered with sand. But I had all thoughts of her scared out of me in short order. I had crawled through some of her rigging and wreckage to go down in the hold—dangerous thing to do, but I couldn't help it. I was getting along nicely, and had the hatch almost broken through, when I saw a shadow about fifteen feet long above me. I knew it was a shark, and I was a badly scared man. Of course, I commenced working my way back as soon as possible, but I wasn't quick enough. The brute saw me and came at me slowly, jaws open wide and wicked eyes gleaming like sin. And I couldn't get out, because the way I had come was the way to his jaws—he was on the wrong side for me. I was in mortal terror lest he go at my tube, but he had eyes for bigger game. There was but one thing to do, so I drew my knife—luckily it was a good ten-inch blade—and waited. It was my first experience with sharks, and I was nervous, but the thought that my life depended on no one but me kept my head clear. He came at me suddenly, with a rush, and turned almost on his back, so as to give his scissor jaw a chance. That

Do You Still "Clean House"?

It costs money to tear up and "clean house."

—The money you pay out for extra labor.

—The money you lose in damage to carpets, decorations, ornaments and furniture.

To say nothing of the physical wear and tear.

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With "RICHMOND" vacuum cleaning, you can clean without opening a window—without raising a dust—without moving the furniture.

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The house is *always* cleaner than the severest housecleaning could ever make it.

* * * *

And the expense of two or three housecleanings would easily pay the whole cost of a

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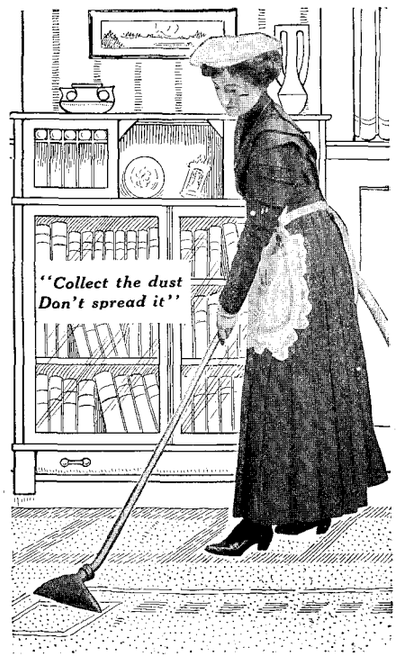
—Just as steam heat has made it unnecessary to track coal and ashes all over the house;

—Just so has "Richmond" Vacuum Cleaning put an end to the annual tear-up called housecleaning—put an end to all of the drudgery of sweeping and dusting in the home.



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It is the **toe nail** on the **big toe,** being **longer** than the other toes, that rubs holes in stockings and socks. ZAR Hose Protectors cover the big toe nails and prevent holes. It pays to wear them to protect cheap stockings and socks and much more so to protect lisle and silk. Will relieve the pain caused by heat and rubbing of soft corns between the toes; for this purpose they can be worn on any toe. No washing; **so cheap** you can put on a **new pair each day.** Made of Vegetable tissue, so SOFT and LIGHT you do not realize you have them on. One hundred (100) ZAR Hose Protectors will be mailed to any one, post paid, on receipt of 25c. in silver or postage stamps. Address ZAR HOSE PROTECTOR CO., 2628 PINE ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.

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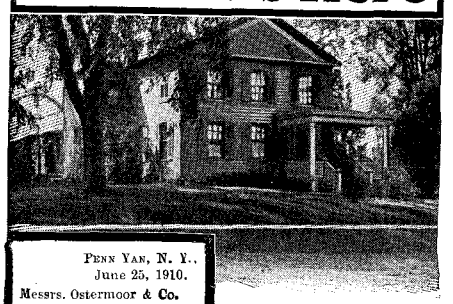

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I greatly prefer it in every way to the very best of hair mattresses.

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Thirty years of satisfactory service is pretty good evidence of Ostermoor quality

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OSTERMOOR Mattress $15.

There are thousands of Ostermoors from five to fifty years old in use to-day that are as soft and comfortable as when new. Ostermoor is the only mattress that will or *can* offer you such evidence of service. If you want Ostermoor *Service* and Ostermoor *Comfort* insist on getting the one mattress that is "built—not stuffed."

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It's easy to get a real Ostermoor. They are not for sale generally—but there is usually one live merchant in every town who sells them. Write us and we will give you his name.

Don't waste your time looking for substitutes—appearances count for little. If you can not find Ostermoors at your dealer's, we will send you one by express the day your check is received. Money back if you want it. Anyway, send a postal for the book.

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Mattresses Cost
Express Prepaid
Best blue and white ticking
4'6" wide, 45 lbs., $15
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Dust-proof satin finish ticking, $1.50 more.
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was my chance, and I gave it to him twice in the throat, slashing as much as I could.

The water was red in a minute, and as I threw myself on my face I just prayed he would swim off to clear water. He did, I guess, because things were quiet for a while, and as soon as my heart stopt pounding long enough for me to get my breath, I commenced to feel my way back again through the maze of woodwork, spars, wreckage, and old cordage through which I had crept to get at the interior of the hull. It was slow work, and hazy red as the water was, I was afraid to do much cutting of ropes for fear of cutting my own line. About this time the air got scarce again, and I was in a desperate hurry, I tell you. I did finally manage to get clear, and, all unnerved, I gave the signal to haul up, when—see this here stump of a leg? Either that shark or another one came along just then and got the rest of it. I hauled with all my might, and the man at the line, "feeling" something wrong, hauled too. I came up with a rush, my helmet full of water and nearly choked to death. The blood was coming out of ears and mouth as well as my stump, and they gave me up for dead, but I pulled around. No, never dived any more; didn't want to, either. The company gave me a pension, and now I just enjoy it.

NURSERY RIMES FOR CHILD WORKERS

THE CHILD WELFARE Committee struck an original note in its recent New York exhibition in aid of the young. The committee touched the hearts and consciences of visitors by illustrated rimes on the walls, indicative of the kind of little folk who work at home under sweat-shop conditions. The verses effectively supplemented the familiar photographs of the Consumers' League, showing a host of children of kindergarten age in the act of making artificial flowers, and a baby of four pulling bastings from men's clothes. Here is one of these catchy little revised affairs:

Hickety! Pickety! My small men!
Making up coats for the gentlemen.
And gentlemen flourish on every fine day;
They gather our goods, but we don't get the pay.

And another:

Ba! Ba! Black sheep,
Have you coats of wool?
Yes, sir! Yes, sir!
Six bags full.
Three for the factory,
Two for the home,
And one for the saddened boy
Who sews all alone.

There are many on this order:

One little child made Irish lace,
One little child made flowers,
One little child made willow plumes,
And one sewed silk for hours.
And all of them worked in a close, hot room
Through the day's bright, sunny hours.

"Mary" breaks into print again:

Mary, Mary, stylish and airy,
Where did your willow plumes grow?
With backache and sighs
And very sore eyes
Of these little ones all in a row.

How many "Marys" are there, asks *The Youth's Companion*, who saw that exhibit and will continue with a clear conscience to wear willow plumes and gorgeous gowns until the child-labor laws are amended?

The Standard Dictionary contains all words, terms and allusions met with in classical and other English literature, and is *built especially for quick consultation.*

What Heat for your House?

A Primer for the man who is about to build a new house or make an old house comfortable

This Book

tells in simple language just what house heat is, how it is produced and distributed, the kind of heat available, the difference between steam and hot water, the part the boiler plays, why some kinds of heat should be avoided, where the steam-fitter comes in and, in conclusion, gives a brief, non-technical description of

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

The Minute Man.—TOMMY—"My gran'pa wuz in th' Civil War, an' he lost a leg or a arm in every battle he fit in!"

JOHNNY—"Gee! How many battles was he in?"

TOMMY—"About forty."—*Toledo Blade.*

The Test.—"Des yo' belieb dat Jim Johnson am really converted?"

"'Deed I does. I'se bin visitin' his house fo' de last free months, an' dey hasn't had a mouthful ob chicken."—*Christian Advocate.*

His Nerve.—ASSISTANT—"Mr. Grumbley writes: 'I don't see how you can have nerve to sell your worthless remedy for fifty cents a bottle.'"

MANAGER—"Well, strike out 'have nerve to' and 'worthless,' and put the letter in our testimonials."—*Christian Intelligencer.*

A Poor Adviser.—SKINFLINT—"I have no money, but I will give you a little advice."

BEGGAR—"Well, if yer hain't got no money yer advice can't be very valuable."—*Christian Advocate.*

Diplomatic.—"Jinx lied to me yesterday in order to get off to go to the ball game. He said his wife's mother was dead."

"I think you are mistaken. I heard what he said."

"Then what was it?"

"He said he would like to attend his mother-in-law's funeral."—*Houston Post.*

A Little Outing.—BILTER (at servants' agency)—"Have you got a cook who will go to the country?"

MANAGER (calling out to girls in next room)—"Is there any one here who would like to spend a day in the country?"—*Life.*

Patience.—"But it seems to take all your patients a long time to get well, doctor."

"Yes; but as soon as I begin to get a larger practise I can afford to let my patients get well quicker."—*Houston Post.*

A Success.—THE GIRL—"What's your opinion of women who imitate men?"

THE MAN—"They're idiots!"

THE GIRL—"Then the imitation is successful."—*Toledo Blade.*

Leaving Him at Sea.—"Could you do something for a poor old sailor?" asked the seedy-looking wanderer at the gate.

"Poor old sailor?" echoed the lady at work at the tub.

"Yes'm, I follered the wotter for sixteen years."

"Well," said the woman, after a critical look, "you certainly don't look as if you ever caught up with it."

Then she resumed her labors.—*Ideas*

Americans Abroad.—A number of tourists were recently looking down the crater of Vesuvius. An American gentleman said to his companion:

"That looks a good deal like the infernal regions."

An English lady, overhearing the remark, said to another:

"Good gracious! How these Americans do travel."—*Lippincott's.*

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Their installation is an assurance of home health and comfort, and is a guarantee of a lifetime of satisfactory and economical service.

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Send for a copy of our beautiful book "Modern Bathrooms." It will prove of invaluable assistance in the planning of your bathroom, kitchen or laundry. Many model rooms are illustrated costing from $78 to $600. This valuable book is sent for 6 cents postage.

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Trus-Con Exterior Wall Finish, applied with a brush, prevents and overcomes dampness, stains and efflorescence—protects walls with a uniform, decorative, flat finish without gloss—conceals hair cracks—enters into the surface pores, hardening and fusing with the concrete.

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Trus-Con Floor Enamel is washable and stain-proof—prevents the formation of concrete dust—produces a tile-like surface which resists wear and is easily cleaned by mopping.

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Distinguishes its owner as a person of refinement and good taste.

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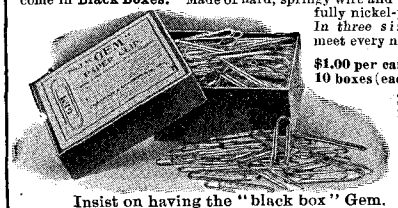

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Insist on having the "black box" Gem.
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There's Reno.—"Why shouldn't I marry him?"

"He's poor. You may get a better chance some day."

"Well, I can cross that bridge when I come to it, can't I?"—*Chicago Journal.*

The Real Test.—"How," the president of the Fat Man's Club was asked, according to a magazine writer, "did you prevent fraud among your applicants for membership? Didn't some men try to get in that weren't up to the standard weight?"

"Yes," the portly officer replied; "but it was no use. Applications had to be presented in person at the Polk building, fifth floor. There was no elevator. The applicant climbed the five flights of stairs. At the top he met a man who asked: 'Were you looking for the Fat Man's Club?' 'Yes.' 'The main office is on the first floor,' the man said. 'Your application is rejected. We receive no man who can climb five flights of stairs.'"—*Kansas City Star.*

He Knew.—"The Malays have a queer marriage custom," remarked the traveler. "The groom holds his nose against a small cylindrical object. I couldn't quite make out what it was——"

"A grindstone, probably," interposed Mr. Grouch.—*Kansas City Times.*

Explained.—Two ladies, previously unacquainted, were conversing at a reception. After a few conventional remarks, the younger exclaimed:

"I can not think what has upset that tall, blond man over there. He was so attentive a little while ago, but he won't look at me now."

"Perhaps," said the other, "he saw me come in. He's my husband."—*Penny Pictorial.*

His Only Hope.—The doctor stood by the bedside, and looked gravely down at the sick man.

"I can not hide from you the fact that you are very ill," he said. "Is there any one you would like to see?"

"Yes," said the sufferer faintly.

"Who is it?"

"Another doctor."—*Judge.*

A Triumph.—"Was Helen's marriage a success?"

"Goodness, yes. Why, she is going to marry a nobleman on the alimony."—*Judge.*

Generous.—GRANDMA—"Johnny, I have discovered that you have taken more maple-sugar than I gave you."

JOHNNY—"Yes, Grandma, I've been making believe there was another little boy spending the day with me."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Shady.—HE—"Don't you think she has rather a good complexion?"

SHE—"It strikes me as being just a trifle too impressionistic."—*Scribner's.*

One of the Six Best.—"John, whatever induced you to buy a house in this forsaken region?"

"One of the best men in the business."—*Life.*

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The Champion.—IRATE VISITOR—"I call this a downright fraud! You advertise on your bills, 'The Most Remarkable Dwarf in the World,' and he turns out to be 5 feet 5 inches high."

BLAND SHOWMAN—"Exactly so, sir. That's just what's so remarkable about him. He's the tallest dwarf on record."—*Tit-Bits.*

The Last Straw.—OLD MONEY (dying): "I'm afraid I've been a brute to you sometimes, dear."

YOUNG WIFE—"Oh, never mind that, darling; I'll always remember how very kind you were when you left me."—*Sidney Bulletin.*

No Wonder.—MRS. BAYE—"She is simply mad on the subject of germs, and sterilizes or filters everything in the house."

"How does she get along with her family?"

"Oh, even her relations are strained."—*Tit-Bits.*

The Only Way Out.—PETER (sent for the milk)—"Oh, mercy, I've drunk too much of it! What shall we do?"

SMALL BROTHER—"Easy. We'll drop the jug."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

Making it Right.—The check which the comely young German woman handed in at the window of a Walnut Street savings fund bank the other day was made payable to Gretchen H. Schmidt, and she had indorsed it simply Gretchen Schmidt. The man at the receiving teller's window called her back to rectify the mistake just as she was turning away.

"You don't deposit this quite this way," he explained. "See, you have forgotten the H."

The young woman looked at her check and then blushed a rosy red.

"Ach, so I haf," she murmured, and wrote hurriedly:

"Age 23."—*Philadelphia Times.*

Nothing in It.—"I regard conversation as a gift," remarked the studious woman.

"It usually is," replied Miss Cayenne. "If people had to pay for it there would be much less of it."—*Washington Star.*

First Weighed.—THE MARKETER—"Aren't you wasting a good deal of that steak in trimming it?"

THE BUTCHER—"No, ma'am: I weighed it first."—*Toledo Blade.*

FIFTY YEARS AGO

May 28.—The port of Savannah is blockaded.

May 29.—President Jefferson Davis enters Richmond amid enthusiastic demonstrations.

May 30.—General Butler is instructed to retain and employ fugitive slaves entering the lines.

The Union forces occupy Grafton, Va.

May 31.—The Union gunboats *Freeborn* and *Annacosta* exchange shots with the Confederate fortifications at Acquia Creek on the Potomac, but are driven off.

June 1.—Union gunboats resume the engagement with the shore batteries at Acquia Creek without decisive results on either side.

Skirmishes take place near Fairfax Court House, Williamsport and Arlington Mills.

June 3.—Senator Stephen A. Douglas dies in Chicago.

A slight engagement occurs at Phillippi, resulting in favor of the Union forces.

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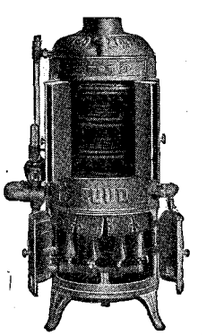
The RUUD may be attached to the gas and water pipes already installed and after it is connected requires no attention whatever.



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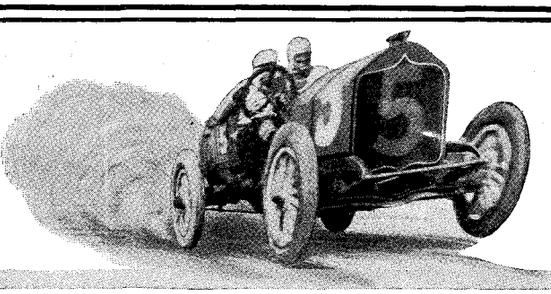

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

May 12.—Fourteen airships take part in the Parliamentary Aerial Defense Committee's flights at London, England.

May 13.—Dominico da Gama is named by Brazil as Ambassador to the United States.

May 14.—The German Emperor and Empress arrive at Sheerness, England, on the imperial yacht *Hohenzollern*.

May 15.—Prince Lidji Jeassu, Menelek's grandson, is proclaimed Emperor of Abyssinia.

General Madero and Judge Carbajal go into conference at Juarez, Mexico, to consider peace proposals submitted by the envoy of Diaz.

May 15.—Count Zeppelin's sixth dirigible, the *Deuischland*, is wrecked while leaving its shed. Eight passengers and a crew of four escape.

Efforts to settle Copenhagen labor troubles have failed, and the employers serve notice that today 40,000 men will be locked out.

May 17.—Peace in Mexico is virtually assured by the announcement in Mexico City that President Diaz and Vice-President Diaz Corral will resign before June 1, and that Señor de la Barra will become President *ad interim*, with Madero, the revolutionary leader, as his chief adviser.

A full agreement is at last reached by the German-American potash committee.

May 18.—Figures submitted in the House indicate that in the last three years nearly twice as many Japanese have left America as have entered this country, thus carrying out the purposes of the last peace treaty.

The English Government is sharply criticized by the Earl of Selborne in the House of Lords for its attitude on Canadian Reciprocity with the United States.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

May 12.—Secretary of War Dickinson resigns, and President Taft immediately appoints Henry L. Stimson, the defeated Republican candidate for Governor in New York, to fill his place. Mr. Dickinson was the only Democrat in Mr. Taft's Cabinet.

May 14.—Postmaster General Hitchcock announces the designation of forty-seven additional postal savings depositories.

May 15.—The Standard Oil Company loses its case before the United States Supreme Court, and must dissolve within six months. The opinion, as read by Chief Justice White, declares, however, that those trusts are unlawful only, which act in "unreasonable" restraint of trade. Justice Harlan dissents strongly on this point.

The Supreme Court of the United States holds that Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell, and Frank Morrison were erroneously sentenced to jail on a charge of contempt of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

May 16.—The House passes a resolution providing for an investigation of the United States Steel Corporation.

May 17.—Three amendments to the Sherman antitrust act are submitted in the Senate, all aiming to strengthen the point of law supposedly weakened by the Supreme Court's decision.

A committee is named by the House Democrats to investigate the Sugar Trust.

Three officers of the Washington Metropolitan Club resign as a consequence of President Taft's speech in which the latter took occasion to criticize the "blackballing" of prominent politicians by "small" social factions.

GENERAL

May 14.—In a speech to the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen at Harrisburg, Pa., President Taft expresses the opinion that loyalty to the Government should prevent strikes among Government employees.

May 15.—The United States Express Company begins suit in the United States Court at Trenton for $250,000 against Jersey City, alleging damage done during strike riots due to the negligence of the city.

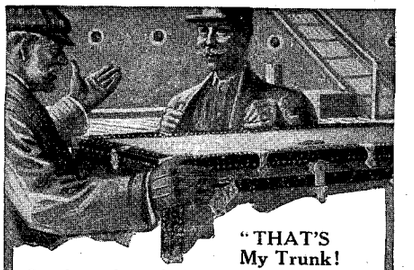
May 16.—Stocks in Wall Street rise strongly in response to the "broad" ruling of the United States Supreme Court in the Standard Oil decision.

May 17.—Counsel for the packers in Chicago indicate their purpose of attacking the Sherman antitrust law as invalid, under the Standard Oil decision, because of its "uncertainty."

The demand of woman teachers in New York City for equal pay with men similarly employed is granted. Fourteen thousand are thus affected.

May 18.—The Illinois State Senate adopts resolutions requesting the United States Senate to reopen the Lorimer case.

Governor Dix nominates Daniel F. Cohalan, the Tammany Hall leader, as Justice of the New York Supreme Court to fill the vacancy left by United States Senator O'Gorman.



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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR.

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Queries referred to this department will be answered only in the printed column, and, owing to limited space, will be selected with a view to general interest.

"I. B. D.," Delavan, Wis.—"In the sentence, 'We have your order for fall shipment,' should the name of the season begin with a capital letter?"

The names of the seasons must begin with small letters. In this connection, capitals are used only in the figure of personification, as: "The passionate Summer's dead."

"I. L. C.," Addison, N. Y.—"Kindly give the correct pronunciation of the name 'D'Artagnan' as there seem to be various ways in which this word is pronounced."

There are two recognized pronunciations of this name: either the French dar"ta"nyan' (all sounds of *a* as in *art*), or dar-ten'yan (*e* as in *they*).

"E. M. H.," Attleborough, Mass.—"Please state whether it is correct to say 'She is related to the *Jacobs*,' or 'the *Jacobses*' (meaning more than one family of the name of Jacobs)."

Goold Brown's "Grammar of English Grammars" contains the following rulings on this point: "When several persons of the same name are spoken of, the noun becomes in some degree common, and admits of the plural form and an article; as, *the Stuarts, the Cæsars*. Proper names, when they form the plural, for the most part form it regularly, by assuming *s* or *es* according to the termination." Therefore, "Jacobses" is the correct plural form.

"C. H. B.," Seattle, Wash.—"Should the present or the past tense of the verb be used in the sentence, 'Julius Cæsar *is* (or *was*) the central figure of antiquity'?"

As this sentence does not state a fact that relates to the present time, or is a general truth applicable to all times, the use of the present tense is not justifiable. "Past action or being" is exprest, and the past tense of the verb is required.

"F. K. D.," Chicago, Ill.—"Altho the word 'prospective' is the word commonly used in the sense of 'anticipated,' would it be permissible to use the word 'perspective' in the sentence: 'We are prepared to fill your *perspective* order'?"

While it is a fact that at one time the word "perspective" could be used in the sense of "prospective," in present usage the terms are not interchangeable in any of their meanings, and "prospective" is the correct word to use in the sentence cited. It is derived from the Latin *prospicio*, to look forward.

"B. H. K.," Texarkana, Tex.—"Kindly give the authorship of the lines, 'The mills of the gods grind slowly.'"

The correct wording of these lines is as follows:

"Tho the mills of God grind slowly, yet
they grind exceeding small;
Tho with patience He stands waiting,
with exactness grinds He all."

The lines occur in Longfellow's translation from the German of Friedrich von Logau.

"L. C.," Laurium, Mich.—"Is 'proved' or 'proven' the correct form of the past tense of the verb in the sentence, 'It has been proved'? Are both forms correct?"

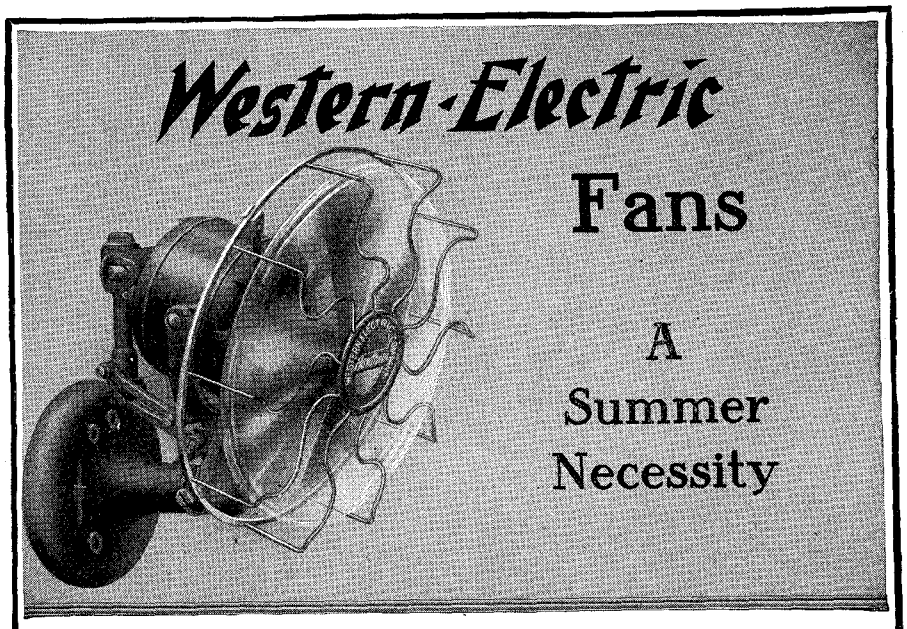
The simple past tense of this verb has only one form, *proved*. The past participle may be either *proved* or *proven*, but in regard to the latter, the STANDARD DICTIONARY states (p. 1436, col. 1) that it "is an irregular form, confined chiefly to law courts and documents."

Cause Enough.—"You think she will marry again?"

"I consider it probable. Her late husband left some tobacco coupons, but not enough to get anything with."—*Washington Herald.*

No Improvements. — JOHNNY — "They're makin' shingles out o' cement nowadays."

DICKEY—"I don't mind that so much, but if maw ever gets a pair o' cement slippers I'm goin' to run away!"—*Brooklyn Life.*



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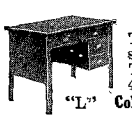

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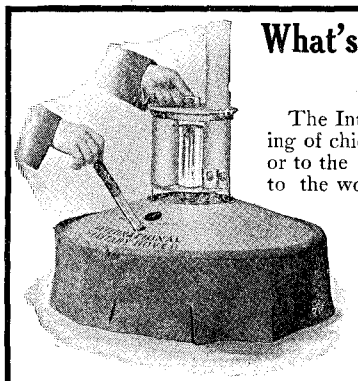

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While it is impossible to present any fixed rule, it is generally laid down by experts as an axiom that when a bond issue represents from one-half to one-third the true value of a property mortgaged, then the **margin of security** is ample.

If, moreover, the income applicable to interest charges on a given bond issue is from two to three times the annual requirement, then the **margin of earnings** is ample.

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

REVIVAL IN THE BOND MARKET

BEFORE the Standard Oil decision was announced, on Monday, May 15, financial interests had taken much heart over the revival of activity in the bond market. This had been so notable that *The Financial World* referred to it as "a most gratifying outcome of the long period of dullness," and declared it to be of "vast significance." For quite two years the market for bonds had been in a more or less unsatisfactory state, capital having become timid and gone into hiding under the pressure of muck-raking, corporation-baiting, and unfriendly legislation. The writer attributed the change on the part of investors to a realization that the agitation against corporations, even tho it should be continued, would now be merely thrashing over old straw, a process which could work only slight harm.

Good judges of the bond market during the first two weeks in May declared emphatically that the basis of a broad and sound market had then been laid and that the year 1911 would prove "to be a banner year in the investment market." Even tho the outlook for trade was for dulness, this would lead rather to optimism than to the contrary in its influence on the bond market. A considerable part of the country has for some time been saving money, so that the store of savings awaiting investments has now become very large.

The Wall Street Journal found among financial men signs of "a big bond market within the next eighteen months." It believed that a broad movement in bonds was about to set in; it would begin within one or two months from now. Financing of considerable proportions was already impending, in consequence of this new confidence, so that the market within a few weeks would be called upon to take a number of large issues put out by corporations.

Writers in the New York *Evening Post* made similar reports of conditions. One of them declared that the improvement in bonds was "the best thing that could have happened," inasmuch as it provides an example of financial confidence in a quarter where lack of it had long been "the most disquieting symptom of the day." The bond activity had been notable for the rise in quotations for high-grade investment issues, such as savings-banks hold in great quantities. This fact was cited as a most gratifying one, inasmuch as it would tend to relieve savings-banks from the embarrassing situation which had confronted them for many months—in that low prices for bonds had seriously diminished their surplus and hence had imposed upon them the necessity for a reduction in their rates of interest to depositors. The writer remarked: "The balance sheets of the trust companies and savings-banks will wear a different aspect after a rise in values such as occurred on the bond market." In the same paper a writer said:

"Whatever is to be the immediate outcome of the movement, it is natural that people should ask the meaning of this week's phenomena. There are four rather different deductions which are drawn. Every one recognizes, first, that the new turn in events goes far toward solving the very grave problem created by the deadlocked market for new corporation loans, exactly a year ago. Many very capable observers, also, have long contended that the way to real financial recovery always is and always must be paved by such a bond market. Against these two optimistic inferences stand two other familiar beliefs—one, that such a bond-market movement means the flight of capital to a place of safety; the other, that the surplus funds, even of business men, are going into bonds because no profit is visible for it elsewhere.

"All four contentions have a solid basis. A year ago this month, the home investment market had certainly shut down on new corporation borrowings. Railways especially, which were under contract for large expenditure, had reached a distressing situation. It was relieved only through placing our railway loans abroad at exorbitant prices, and that recourse had its limit. The change to a situation where bond issues of the sort are in high demand on domestic markets, means an absolute *volte-face* in this part of the situation.

"It is also true that real financial recovery after prolonged industrial depression has never begun except under just these auspices. This was so in 1897 and 1898, and it was so again in 1904 and 1905. The absence of a sustained bond market movement of the sort in 1908 was one ground for the skepticism, in experienced quarters, over that year's revival, and the reason for its lack of such a bond market was the wholly premature diversion of capital into speculative stocks. The markets have manifestly had enough of experience."

As to the tangible benefits which would follow this revival in the market for investment bonds, the writer cited as a conspicuous result the placing by railway managements of long-deferred loans for improvements and equipment. Orders from railway companies had been for many months extremely few, and hence a most serious influence had been exerted on the steel and other trades. An example of the restraint exercised by these companies was offered in the case of the Erie. Just after a recent directors' meeting a member of the board, when asked if large appropriations for improvements had been made, replied that this was "no time for starting new work"; the company that day "had merely whitewashed the fence." President Underwood, of the Erie, made the following statement:

"The obvious trouble with things now is, that the man who has money is not willing to risk it, and the man who has nothing is beginning to save. Back of other causes, the real reason for stagnation is to be found in the withdrawal of the railroads from the supply markets and their reluctance to begin any construction. I don't mean to say that this country turns around the railroads, but when they are not spending money there are few lines that are not affected sooner or later. The Erie has plans for big expenditures, but they will not be authorized until conditions are better.

"People say that the railroads can not go on this way forever, and that orders which are not placed with the steel companies, the equipment-makers, the contractors, and others now, must accumulate until they are given out. To which I say that I can not wear this suit of clothes forever, but if I could not afford another one, I could make this last for three years, and, if necessary it could be patched through another year. The tailor would not get much comfort

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An Average Yield of Over 5.35%

We will furnish particulars of these on request.

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Capital and Surplus $23,000,000
Deposits 133,000,000

from the knowledge that in time the cloth must wear out.

"That is the case of the railroads. They are patching where such work is needed, but they are not getting measured for new clothes."

HELPS TO STABILITY IN DIVIDENDS

In a former issue of this paper figures were presented to show why railroads like the Pennsylvania and New York Central, whose main lines seemed about to earn less in net than the amount of their dividend requirements, were nevertheless able to pay dividends, this being because of income derived from subsidiary or controlled lines. Similar conditions exist with what are known as the Hill roads, and especially the Northern Pacific and Great Northern. *The Wall Street Journal* points out that the stability of dividends from these lines is partly due to the subsidiary roads, both properties having "valuable claims on surplus earnings of other companies." Should either road fail to earn its 7-per-cent. dividend this year, "it would be an easy matter to bring up the surplus by calling on the Burlington for an extra payment." Moreover, the North Bank Road is "a potential source of other income." Still other sources of profit exist. The Northern Pacific and Great Northern will earn their dividends this year only by narrow margins, provided the last four months of the fiscal year should average up about as well as the eight months already reported on. The writer adds:

"The Burlington, judging by its performance so far this year, will earn between $7,000,000 and $7,500,000 above its 8-per-cent. dividend. This is inclusive of the sums spent for betterments, which, in view of the liberal maintenance the Burlington has received out of current earnings, may be considered an equity of the stock. The controlling roads have not called on the Burlington for an extra dividend since the 6-per-cent. extra of 1907, but it is likely that in the event of failure to earn sufficient surplus to maintain their established rates they would call on the subsidiary for a substantial extra payment.

"The Northern Pacific and Great Northern also have a possible 'melon' in the Spokane, Portland & Seattle. This new line promises to earn about $1,700,000 net this year, against which there are no fixt charges. Both roads have a right to considerably more than this for interest on money they advanced to construct the North Bank, but it is not probable that they will collect it until the new road has become more firmly established.

"The Northern Pacific has also a valuable asset in the Northwestern Improvement Co., a subsidiary dealing in lands, coal, irrigation rights, etc. It is impossible to learn what the profits of this company are, but in 1908 it declared a dividend of $17,453,000, equivalent to 11.26 per cent. on the Northern Pacific stock then outstanding, which was understood to have been the accumulation of about ten years. There must be several million dollars of undistributed profits in this subsidiary now."

DIVIDENDS ON INDUSTRIALS

In a recent issue of *The Wall Street Journal* was printed an article on industrial common stocks, showing the amounts available for dividends after proper deductions, depreciations and betterments, as well as the percentages earned on the common during the past year, as compared with 1909. With few exceptions, the statement shows that these corporations prospered last year "to

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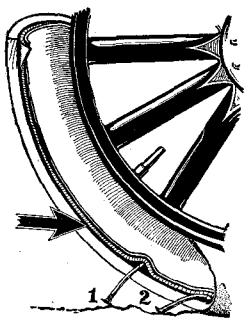

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2. *Turning nail.*

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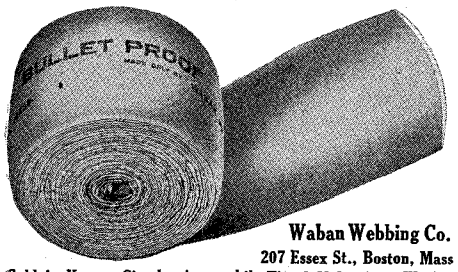
If further details are wanted, send for Booklet K.



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a greater extent than in the previous year." Among the corporations included in the statement are the following:

	Earnings on Common stock 1910	1909	Surplus for divs. 1910
A. A. Ch.	10.42%	7.52%	$2,907,874
A. B. Sug.	7.31%	6.98%	1,397,253
A. C. & F.	6.63%	2.65%	4,089,478
A. C. Oil	6.78%	10.38%	1,372,339
Am. Loco.	1.34%	....	2,084,758
A. Sug. R.	3.83%	3.89%	4,872,335
A. S. & Rfg.	7.09%	7.70%	7,046,278
Am. Tob.	62.20%	50.50%	29,756,658
Am. Wool	2.23%	5.32%	3,456,646
Amal.	3.87%	2.31%	5,963,968
Dia. Match	11.56%	11.04%	1,700,482
Gen. Chem.	15.62%	14.36%	2,023,241
Lack. Stl.	7.29%	2.25%	2,533,104
Nat. Bis.	9.86%	7.67%	4,619,460
N. Y. A. B.	4.48%	2.69%	448,060
P. S. Car.	5.54%	7.68%	1,568,366
Pull. Co.	11.61%	10.94%	13,933,498
Rep. I. & S.	4.53%	4.49%	1,233,120
U. S. Rub.	7.84%	4.03%	5,535,163
Va. C. Ch.	10.42%	1.50%	4,356,620

These figures, it will be noted, refer to the common stocks. In another issue the same newspaper printed a table showing the income available for dividends on preferred stocks during past years, after allowances had been made for deductions, etc. The table shows "considerable improvement in yield in certain lines of industry." Where declines were shown they occur in railway equipment companies where the percentages earned were "much below the more favorable business years of 1906 and 1907." Following are items from the table:

	1910	1909	1907	1905
Am. Agr. Ch.	15.22	12.72	11.71	9.02
Amer. Can.	6.84	6.69	6.44	*5.62
Am. C. & Fy.	13.63	9.65	27.13	8.76
Am. Cot. Oil	19.46	26.59	23.21	9.95
Am. Ice	3.22	7.36	1.02	3.26
Amer. Loco	8.34	3.95	25.43	16.97
Am. Shipbld.	21.63	13.46	22.92	15.11
Am. Sm. & R.	14.09	14.68	19.83	15.23
Am. Tobacco	37.82	31.83	27.72	24.05
Am. Woolen	8.64	10.45	9.79	19.12
Bethle. Steel	13.44	5.37	10.86	15.87
Gen'l Chem.	16.19	14.15	9.82	13.42
Har-Walker	18.53	13.09	15.71	7.65
Inter. Paper	4.54	2.66	7.25	10.48
Inter. Nickel	23.20	12.40	21.08	7.50
Inter. Silver	19.50	21.40	9.16	8.32
In. Steam P.	10.44	6.77	9.75	7.23
Mackay Co.	8.02	7.55	6.59	....
Nat. Biscuit	18.62	16.04	16.53	15.41
Nat'l Lead	10.66	12.28	12.08	13.88
Pullman	11.61	10.94	11.63	13.58
Pr. Steel Car	12.28	14.68	20.34	7.46
Rep. I. & S.	11.61	7.98	18.27	7.21
U. S. C. I. P.	4.37	1.25	14.50	9.88
U. S. Rubber	13.84	9.75	9.95	15.99
U. S. Steel	24.29	21.79	29.21	19.06
Va-Ca Chem.	24.20	19.10	16.49	10.82
West A. B.	30 16	13.72	35.02	26.90

* Nine months.

HINTS TO INVESTORS

A department in *The Wall Street Journal* is devoted to answering questions from investors as to stocks and bonds worthy of their attention. This financial newspaper is conducted on a high and conservative plane. Its answers are based on long experience and close observation. They are given, moreover, with the sole desire to promote the interests of readers. In a recent issue an investor, having in mind the stagnation in the market which prevailed before the Supreme Court decision affecting Standard Oil, desired the editor to name "six of the best grade of standard railroad stocks for safety of principal, security of dividend, and affording, in due time, better prices." The correspondent also desired the editor to name "six of the lower-priced rails affording the same protection and possibilities, and six industrials, both preferred and common."

In his reply the editor remarks that any selection he might make of six stocks "would be purely arbitrary," since it would eliminate

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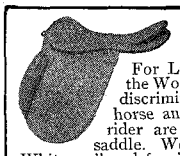

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"quite a number entitled to be included." In selecting stocks which conform to the correspondent's requirements for the best grade, he mentions the following: Canadian Pacific; Union Pacific; Delaware and Hudson; Pennsylvania; Louisville and Nashville; Northern Pacific; St. Paul; Chicago and Northwestern; Lehigh Valley and Illinois Central. He then names stocks selling for slightly lower prices, as follows: Southern Pacific; Atlantic Coast Line; Atchison; Baltimore & Ohio; Norfolk and Western and New York Central. Of still lower-priced "and much more speculative stocks," he names Denver & Rio Grande preferred; Chesapeake and Ohio and Brooklyn Rapid Transit. Another low-priced, dividend-paying, but speculative group he names as follows: Southern Railway preferred; Ontario and Western and Colorado and Southern Common. Of non-dividend-paying stocks, which promise to improve in the long future, he names Missouri Pacific, Erie first preferred; Kansas City Southern Common, and Missouri, Kansas & Texas Common. Of high-grade industrial preferred stocks he mentions: United States Steel; Virginia-Carolina Chemical; National Biscuit; International Harvester; American Beet Sugar; American Locomotive, and Republic Iron and Steel. Of the dividend-paying industrial common stocks of the speculative class, he names: United States Steel; Virginia-Carolina Chemical and National Lead.

Another correspondent inquired if it were not possible to buy, at the present time, "on a 6-per-cent. basis a standard railroad stock entitled to be considered a good investment." The editor replies to this inquiry:

"Atchison yields 5.45 per cent.; Canadian Pacific, 4.30 per cent.; St. Paul, 5.83 per cent.; Chicago & Northwestern, 4.82 per cent.; Delaware & Hudson, 5.29 per cent.; Great Northern, 5.55 per cent.; Lehigh, 5.74 per cent.; New Haven, 5.55 per cent.; New York Central, 4.71 per cent.; Northern Pacific, 5.64 per cent.; Norfolk & Western, 5.66 per cent.; Pennsylvania, 4.91 per cent.; Southern Pacific, 5.26 per cent.; Union Pacific, 5.68 per cent.; Illinois Central, 5.14 per cent.; Atlantic Coast Line, 4.91 per cent.; Baltimore & Ohio, 5.76 per cent. The average of these seventeen standard stocks is 5.3 per cent. Going into a lower group, Brooklyn Rapid Transit can be purchased to return 6.41 per cent., Chesapeake & Ohio, 6.25 per cent., and Denver & Rio Grande, 7.81 per cent.; but these issues are not entitled to the same high rank as the former group."

Still another correspondent asked for an opinion of several railway properties "for a business man's speculative investment for a hold of from one to two years." He desired to know if "these stocks were reasonably safe from receiverships, and the order of their merit as to earnings and prospects." The editor replied that the railroad preferred stocks mentioned make "fairly good speculative propositions for business men and some of them have considerable investment value." He adds in detail:

"Of the four, Denver & Rio Grande is

No Spiral Springs ***No Solder Joints***
No Hinges ***No Bother***

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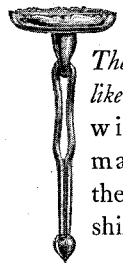

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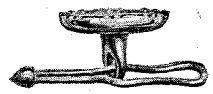

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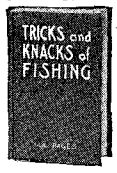

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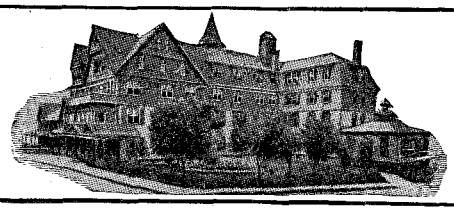

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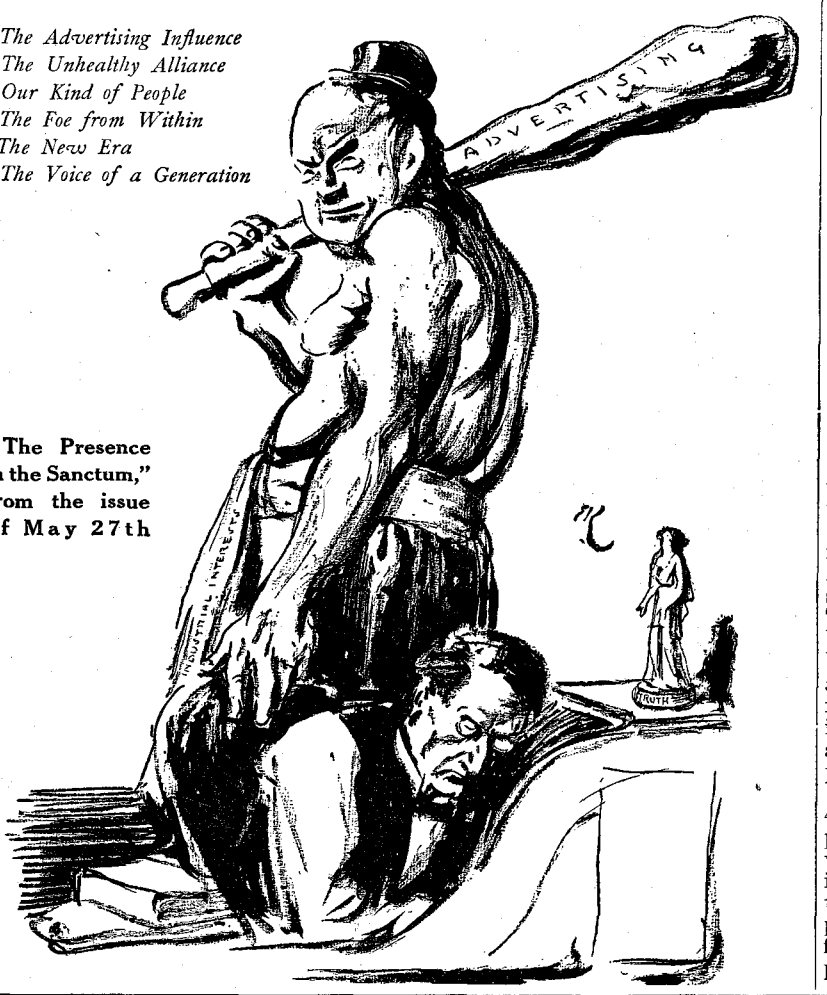

"The Presence in the Sanctum," from the issue of May 27th

entitled to preference. Its dividend record is a long one, and it has paid regularly the 5 per cent., to which it is entitled, since 1900. The road owns the Western Pacific, which has been built a relatively short time, and which has not yet established and demonstrated its earning power. The Denver guarantees the interest on the Western Pacific bonds, and formerly there was considerable doubt and question as to whether upon the showing of its earnings it could pay both the Western Pacific interest and its own preferred dividend. This doubt was not cleared up by the management, and the market value of the preferred stock was consequently affected. However, it now seems that the road will have no trouble in carrying its rather heavy load. In the past five years the average annual surplus available for the preferred stock of the Denver has been equivalent to 7.5 per cent. on that issue. At this level the yield is approximately 7.2 per cent., which is attractive.

"Southern Railway is just emerging from a rather serious stage of its financial history, and dividends were resumed in February, when 1 per cent. was declared. The stock is entitled to 5 per cent. annually, and it is taken in certain quarters that the declaration was quarterly, altho the directors did not state this specifically. If such is the case, it puts the stock upon a 4-per-cent. basis, and its yield is now a little over 6 per cent. The stock had a considerable rally on its dividend prospects and discounted to some degree the good news. However, even at this level, it is a good speculation for a long pull.

"Chicago & Alton preferred is a 4-per-cent. issue which is quoted to yield 7.7 per cent. In the past five years the average annual surplus for the preferred was 6.9 per cent. The road paid dividends on the common beginning in 1908 at the rate of 4 per cent., but this was passed in August, 1910, on account of the poor showing the road was making. Physically, the Chicago & Alton is one of the best properties in this country, and has been well maintained, but its earning power certainly is not up to its capitalization.

"Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred pays 4 per cent. and yields 6.2 per cent. In the past five years the average annual surplus was 12.5 per cent., but in the last fiscal year it was only 8.5 per cent. This stock seems to be selling a trifle high, and the prospects for appreciation in the immediate future are not good unless the road has a phenomenal increase in business which

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would justify the consideration of a declaration on the common stock."

PROSPERITY IN THE SOUTH

The Financier of New York, commenting on the increase in our export trade, as shown by the Treasury Department for the seven months ending in January of this year, notes how large is the contribution made to it by the South. The total increase in our exports for this period was $172,000,000, and of that sum cotton is credited with $120,000,000, the total exports of cotton for the period having been $443,000,000. But the story of cotton does not tell the entire story of prosperity in the South. If to cotton be added tobacco, naval stores, cotton-seed products, etc., it will be found that over 40 per cent. of our exports in the last seven months were of Southern origin. It would not be possible to trace accurately to the points of production large quantities of other exported products, many of which were undoubtedly raised or manufactured in the South, but *The Financier* believes it would be within the bounds of truth to estimate that these would make for the South a total percentage of nearly fifty. Attention is called by the writer to the remarkable fact that a part of the country which comprizes at best not more than 25 per cent. of the population should be furnishing 50 per cent. of our total exports.

LOWER COMMODITY PRICES

Bradstreet's for May 13 prints its monthly article on the course of commodity prices as shown on May 1. The index number for that date was $8.4586, a decline from April 1 of .7 of one per cent. Commodity prices collectedly were shown by this May 1 index number to be "lower than they have been since July, 1909, when the index number was $8.4573." The present number indicates a fall of 8.3 per cent. from the record high point, which was established on January, 1910, and a decline of 6.4 per cent. from May 1 of last year. The index number for May 1 is, however, higher by 1.8 per cent. than it was on May 1, 1909, and higher by 6.2 per cent. than it was on May 1, 1908. The writer adds:

"It should be remembered, however, that prices in May three years ago were suffering from the effects superinduced by the economic upheaval generated in October, 1907, and that they were, moreover, tending to the lowest recent level of which we have record, $7.7227, which number was registered on June 1, of 1908. By going back to May 1, 1907, when prices were very high, we find that the level at that time was 5.3 per cent. above what it is now. On May 1, 1902, prices were 7.3 per cent. below the present level."

The groups of commodities employed to make up the index number and their several representations in the table are given as follows:

	Jan. 1, 1910	May 1, 1910	Apr. 1, 1911	May 1, 1911
Breadstuffs	$0.1050	$0.0993	$0.0910	$0.0959
Live stock	.4010	.4495	.3860	.3665
Provisions	2.3577	2.3278	1.9597	1.9375
Fruits	.1695	.1502	.2160	.2232
Hides & leather	1.2850	1.2250	1.0625	1.0650
Textiles	2.7333	2.6015	2.5151	2.5179
Metals	.6208	.5954	.6768	.6791
Coal and coke	.0069	.0063	.0060	.0060
Oils	.3728	.4097	.4215	.4183
Naval stores	.0938	.0970	.1662	.1260
Bldg. materials	.0827	.0890	.0783	.0763
Chem. & drugs.	.5958	.5958	.6180	.6239
Miscellaneous	.4067	.3920	.3252	.3230
Total	$9.2310	$9.0635	$8.5223	$8.4586

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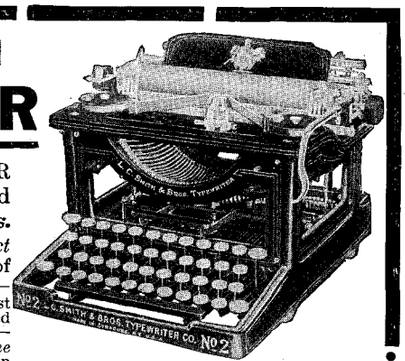

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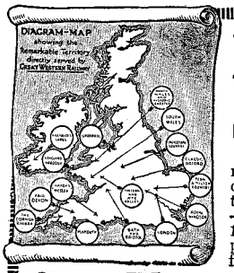

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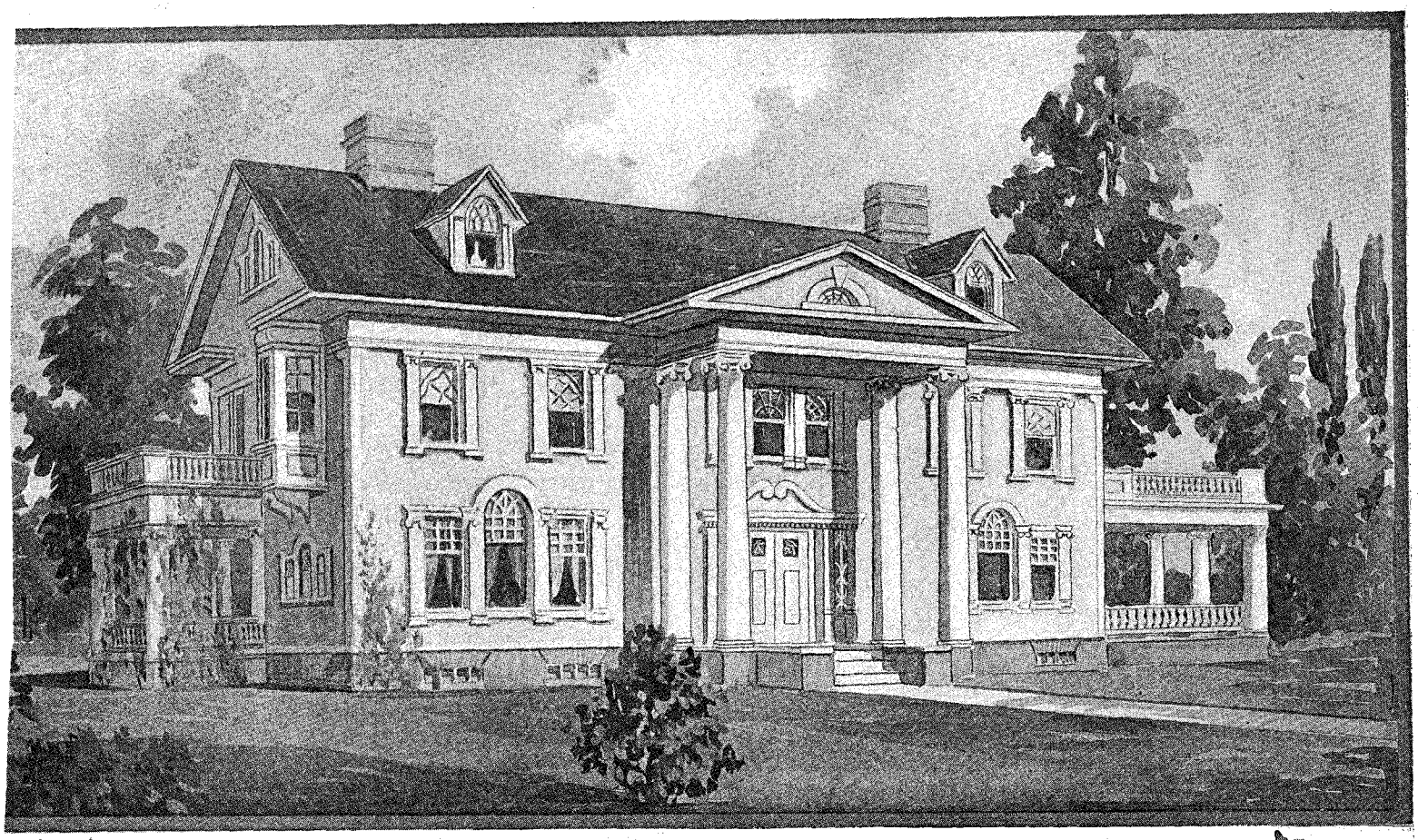

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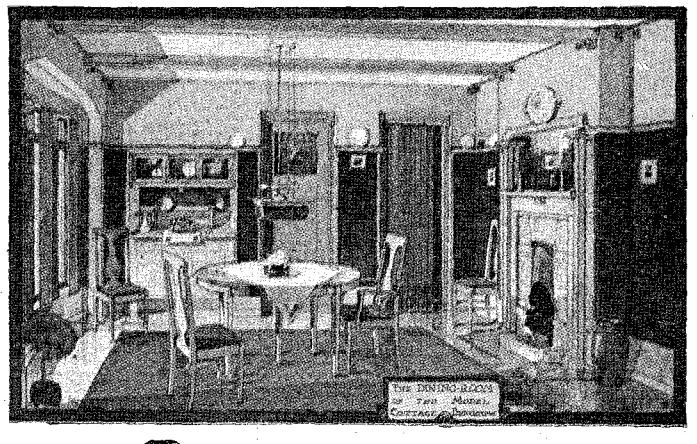

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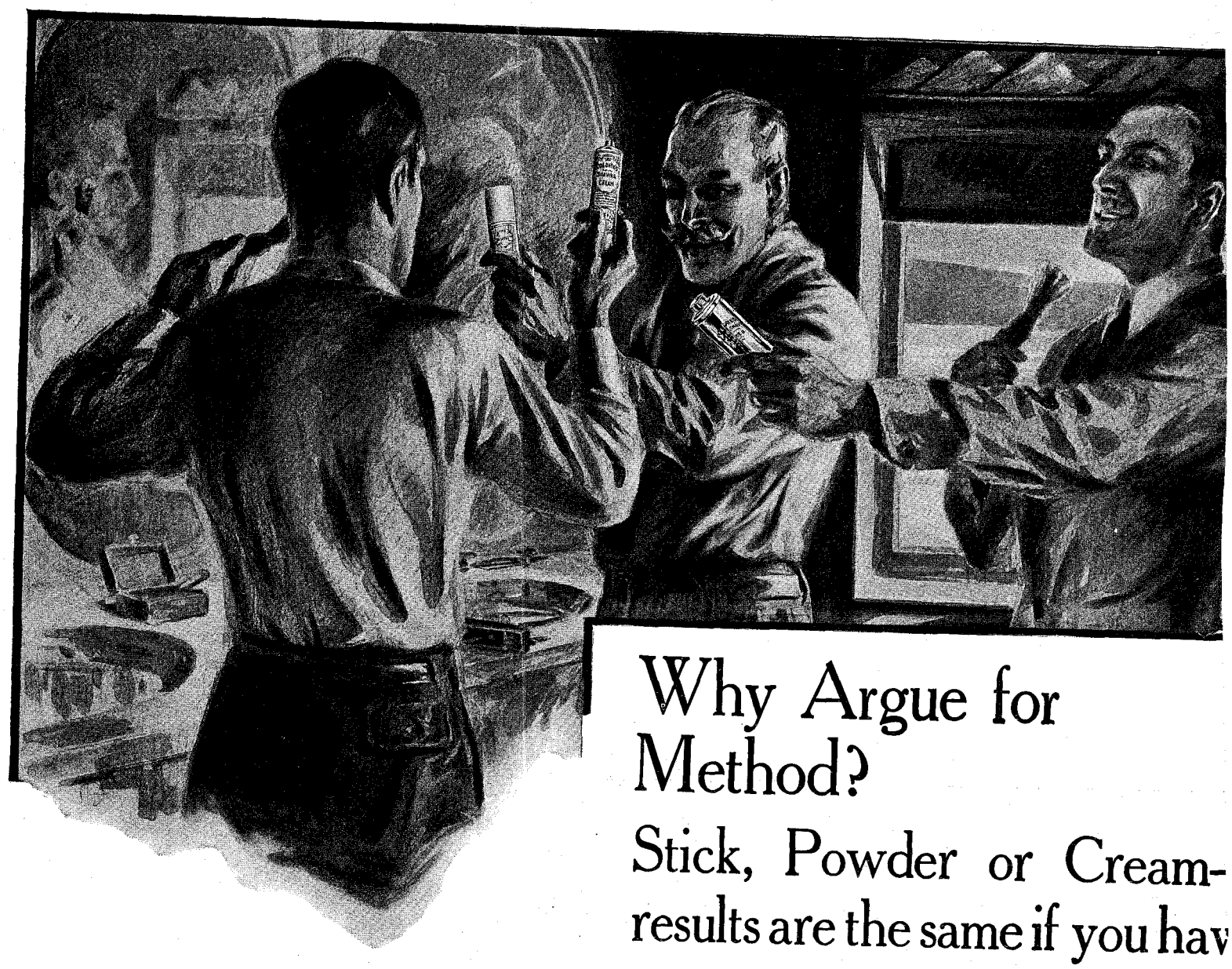

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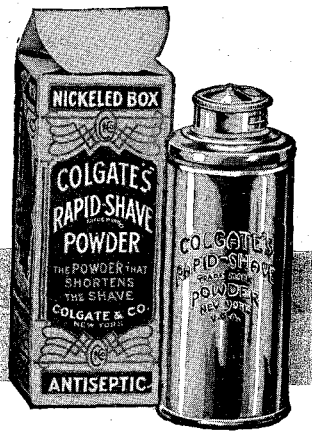
199 Fulton Street New York
Makers of the famous Cashmere Bouquet Toilet Soap



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